Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

The American Dairy.

The current number of Harper's Monthly Magazine has an interesting article on the American Dairy and its Possibilities, from which we make copious extracts for the benefit of those of our readers who do not see the magazine. The writer begins by remarking that the development and progress of the dairy interest of this country, within the last few years, well deserves the attention it has attracted both here and abroad. There is no other industry of the same magnitude that has more elements of importance in a national view, or that foreshadows more valuable results to farmers. According to the latest returns of the Census Bureau, the total number of milch cows in the whole country, at that time, was nearly 12,500,000, which, at the usual rate of increase, will give for the present decade an average of 15,000,000. If we assume the annual yield of milk from these cows to average 5000 pounds each, which is a result entirely attainable, this would give a total of more than 37,000,000 tons of milk per year.

The point of interest that is just now, perhaps, more than usually prominent in dairy husbandry, is the question of breed, and especially in regard to the highest results attainable in milk and butter. However the opinions of practical men may differ on this question, two points at least are conceded; the Holsteins clearly outrank all others in milk, and the Jerseys are no less supreme in regard to butter. A few figures will make this plain, and will tend to show what miracles of production are possible when the right conditions are made sure.

The following are a few of the best yearly rates of production for the Holstein breed, and fairly indicate their relative capacity, as compared with other breeds that follow:

18,004 pounds is the record for Smiths and Powell's imported cow Aaggie, Syracuse, New York.
17,746 pounds reported by Yeomans and Sons, Walworth, New York, for a heifer with first calf.
16,629 pounds are given in the Live Stock Journal for C. R. Smith's Mink, Iowa City.
16,564 pounds for Aaggie second, with first calf.
15,960 pounds for the best cow of the Unadilla herd, Whitestown, New York.
15,641 pounds for Netherland Queen, of Smiths and Powell.
15,000 pounds for Queen of Wayne, Yeoman and Sons, Walworth, New York.
14,609 pounds for Sadie Vale, Yeoman and Sons.
14,164 pounds for the average of herd of Smiths and Powell.

This makes an aggregate of 144,317 lbs. of milk for nine cows, or an average of 16,118 lbs. a year for each.

In comparing with the above the best yearly rates for other cows, we have:

For Short Horns, 12,870 pounds as the yield of Maid of Athol, in American Agriculturist.
For Devons, 11,960 pounds for cow of W. Wilton, New Hampshire, in Country Gentleman.
For Ayrshires, 11,654 pounds for Stone's Winnie McDonald.
For natives, 10,954 pounds for cow of A. M. Trask, Danvers, Mass.
For Jerseys, 9528 pounds for Starr's Locust, Echo Farm, Connecticut.

This gives an aggregate of 56,966 pounds a year for five cows of different breeds, or an average of 11,400 pounds a year for each cow, as compared with the average of 16,118 pounds a year for Holsteins.

In the comparison for butter, the Jerseys come to the front with the following remarkable figures:

778 pounds per year is the record for Darling's Eurotas.
746 pounds for Kenerson's Jersey Queen.
704 pounds for Jersey Belle of Scituate, C. D. Elms.
600 pounds, reported in Country Gentleman, for Jersey cow Effie.
574 pounds for Sutliff's Pansy, Bristol, Connecticut.
546 pounds for cow of Professor Alvord.
511 pounds for Motley's Flora, Jamaica Plains, Mass.
500 pounds for best cow of Goodman's herd.
506 pounds for grade Jersey of William Dupee, Ontario county, New York.
500 pounds reported from Delhi Fair, by Edward Edgerton.

Here we have an aggregate of 5965 pounds of butter for ten Jerseys, making an average of 596 pounds per cow.

In comparison with these figures, let us now take the following other breeds, showing the following results:

For Short Horns, 513 pounds, reported for Maid of Athol, in American Agriculturist.
For Holsteins, 509 pounds for Colonel Hoffman's Jufrou, Chemung County, New York.
For natives, 485 pounds, for the Oakes cow of Mass.
For Devons, 400 pounds, for cow of W. Wilton, N. H.
For Ayrshires, 380 pounds, for Holton's Daisy, Western New York.

This shows an aggregate of 2367 pounds of butter for five cows of different breeds, making an average of 473 pounds per cow, being 120 pounds less than the average of ten Jerseys, and 300 pounds less than the product of the best Jersey.

After giving the record of a number of two-year-old heifers as an illustration of the fact that when a young cow marks the beginning of her career with an unusual flow of milk, after her first calf, it is a proof not only of the generous bounty of nature, but reveals also a new possibility of production, and also referring to and illustrating the duration of the milking, the writer makes a comparison of the ratio of milk to butter, and begins by saying that the percentage of butter found in the milk of different cows, varies materially, according to the breed, the quality of the food, etc. This variation ranges from four quarts of milk to a dozen or more for one pound of butter. The following are a few cases out of many that might be cited:

4 quarts of milk for one pound of butter, was the record made by Jersey Belle of Scituate.
The same record was made by the Jersey cow Rose, (394); and the same also by a Jersey of Professor Alvord.
4 1-6 quarts was the record given by Alvord for another Jersey.
4½ quarts was the record made by Eurotas; also for Campbell's Oonan.

These appear to be the only figures on record, so far as I have yet learned, showing a pound of butter from less than five quarts of milk. But after these we have the following ratios, ranging from five quarts to eight and a half for one pound of butter:

5 quarts from Motley's Flora, Jamaica Plains, Mass.; General Hardin's Leonice, Kentucky; Croton Maid, Nashville, Tennessee; the Oakes cow of Massachusetts; Lyman's Jersey in New England Homestead; Jersey cow of Mrs. Batchelder; several other Jerseys reported by Alvord.
5¼ quarts from Hoe's Alphea; 5¼ reported to Whately Club, Massachusetts, by E. Hubbard.
5⅓ quarts per cow reported in Country Gentleman.
5½ quarts reported by Foster of Minnesota; 5⅓ the average of Tilden's home herd of eight cows.
6 quarts from Dr. Newell's Lady Nellie, New Brunswick, New Jersey; Mullin's Merry Duchess; reported to Orange Club, Massachusetts, by Deacon Drury; reported by G. W. T. in Country Gentleman; reported by W. Dickinson, Essex County, Mass.
6½ quarts reported from Delhi Fair to Live Stock Journal; 6⅙ reported from Hatfield Butter Factory.
7 quarts reported from Minnesota Butter Association; reported from various patrons of Hatfield Creamery; Holstein, reported by Alexander Wright, Lowell, Mass.; two cases reported in Country Gentleman; reported from Delhi Fair to Live Stock Journal.
7½ quarts, average from fourteen cows cited by Tilden.
8 quarts, record of Jersey Queen; reported for Hyde's Lucy, Alpine, New Jersey; reported from West Liberty, Iowa; Whiting's Princess, Holyoke, Mass.; reported by Eastburn Reeder, Pennsylvania.
8½ quarts, reported as average for herd of Sharpless.

The average ratio for this table is about fourteen pounds of milk for one pound of butter, which shows, of course, a very exceptional quality of milk. But it must be admitted that the cows here cited are nearly all Jerseys.

It has been said, even by some practical farmers, that exceptional yields are often overrated; that they are therefore misleading, and to that extent a source of danger. But this objection hardly seems to require a serious refutation. If the farmer or dairyman is really misled in such cases, it is clearly from a lack of due caution, and is therefore his own fault. The successful examples thus far presented in this paper are but a small proportion of the numerous facts and figures that still remain for further discussion. It is easy to see that the larger the number of factors included in a given trial in any line of husbandry, the more instructive and valuable such trial will be. For example, the Hon. Zadoc Pratt of Greene County, New York, with his trial of 59 cows, continued through nine years, showed that even with a yearly milk product of less than 5000 pounds per cow, the average yield of butter was 200 pounds, worth (including the skimmed milk) over $80; and, further, that the cost of the butter was less than eight cents a pound, while the net yearly profit for the herd was in reality over $3000. Again, it appears from a trial of 23 cows, carefully conducted by the Hon. G. W. Boutwell of Massachusetts, that the cost of the butter was still less than in the trial of Mr. Pratt, while the yearly rate of profit for herd showed a wider margin.

If it shall thus be made to appear that milk can be produced at the yearly rate of five or six thousand pounds per cow, and at a cost of half a cent per pound, and butter at the rate of two to three hundred pounds per cow, at a cost of six or seven cents per pound, and, further, that these results are fairly within reach of the average dairyman, it will then be seen that some real progress has been made by our farmers towards solving the food question of the future. In this connection, it may here be added that experience has already proved the possibility of keeping two cows on an acre, under full feed throughout the year. This, according to the milk yield per cow as given above, would make the product per acre equal to ten or twelve thousand pounds a year.

"Multum in Parvo."

"Much in a little," is what every one will say who carefully examines the Farmers' Annual Handbook for 1883, edited by Professors Armsby and Jenkins of the Connecticut Experiment Station, and published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. The first hundred pages contain a great amount of information useful to the farmer as the following from the index of subjects will show: Church Days; Calender for 1883; Rates of Postage; Comparison of thermometers; the Metric system of weights and measures with English equivalents; Measures; Comparison of money; Cubic contents of round sticks of timber; to measure grain in the bin, hay in the mow, &c.; weight of various substances; length of cut nails and number to the pound; teeth of different domestic animals; Emergencies; remedies for bleeding, broken bones, burns, drowning, choking, &c.; poisons and their antidotes; History in brief of the several State Experiment Stations; Average purity of certain seeds; facts with regard to milk; register of breeding cattle; composition of different fertilizers; feeding cattle; composition and digestibility of feeding stuffs; all these and various other minor topics are briefly discussed and explained. The tables, showing the composition of the different feeding stuffs will be found of great value, enabling the farmer to change the diet of his animals, and make up rations of different feeds yet having the same equivalents. Following this are pages for daily memoranda for every day in the year, with ruled leaves for cash account and addresses. It is a neat little volume, securely bound, can be carried in the breast pocket, and costs only fifty cents. We have not the least interest in the sale of this book, are not even asked to give it this send off, but we sincerely wish that twenty-five thousand Maine farmers would buy it, study it and profit by its teachings. Feeding and fertilization are what farmers are now thinking about, and this little volume will be found very helpful in the elucidation of these important subjects.

Spreading Manure Broadcast.

Manures from the yard or stable, says Prof. Johnson, rarely contain such an amount of volatile fertilizing matter as should deter from spreading it broadcast on the surface when most convenient. Unless manure is very rich, as from grain-fed animals, and is in an active state of fermentation, hot and smoking and exhales a distinct smell of hartshorn, there can be no loss from exposure, and in any case the loss will be less by spreading over thinly than by dropping in small heaps, because spreading means cooling and loss of fermentation. But manure, when properly handled, need not suffer any waste from evaporation. A moderate and regulated heating of fresh manure results in the formation of humic acid which secures the ammonia from loss by evaporation. This moderate heating it should have before hauling out or in cold weather, before it heats at all. The advantages of spreading manure from the wagon as it is drawn out are a saving of labor, and an even distribution of the soluable salts, (ammonia, potash, phosphates, etc.) in the soil by rain. If the manure is heaped on the field and gets a heavy rain before spreading, the ground under the heaps receives an undue share of the best part of the manure. Independently, however, of loss by evaporation, there may be circumstances when it is best to get the manure into the ground before it has had a chance to become dry, for it distributes much better when moist and swollen with water than when 'chippy' or 'snuffy' in texture, and is ready at once to act as manure, whereas dry manure must recover moisture before it can be of any use.

Trees from the Seed.

The Journal of Forestry gives a brief epitome of the remarks of Mr. D. W. Beadle, at the Forestry Convention in Montreal, upon the subject of growing forest trees from the seed. He remarked that it being an expensive business, for farmers to buy trees from nursery-men, upon a large scale, they would find it profitable to raise their own trees. For a nursery they should take a small piece of ground, and have it especially well prepared and manured. The seeds of the elms, maples, ashes, butternuts, etc., can be got in quantities almost anywhere. It is important that they be perfectly ripe, and that they be planted fresh. If they ripen early, as do the elms and soft maples, they should be started the same season, and they will be well started before winter. He exhibited in a flower pot two young maples from this year's seed. The seeds should be only lightly covered, and they will sprout at once.

Seeds that ripen late may be kept till the next spring by mixing with sandy soil and keeping slightly damp. The nuts may be planted as soon as gathered, and may be frozen and thawed without injury; but if much exposed to these alterations, it would be best to keep till spring, care being taken to prevent them from molding, or becoming too dry. They may be kept on the ground, lightly covered with a sod. It is not necessary that they should freeze—the main thing is to prevent them from becoming dry. The nut-trees do best when planted where they are to remain. The other kinds may be left in the nursery till planted for permanence.

These remarks led to considerable discussion, and many questions were asked and answered, as one and another stated his experience and observation, as to the time of ripening of seeds, the modes of gathering, keeping and planting, and various practical subjects which the topic suggested.

Notes.

The Committee on Agriculture, and also the one on the State College, of the present Legislature, are unusually able, and we have no doubt fully represent the advance sentiments of the people of the State upon the specialties which it will be their duty to consider and report upon. The committee on Agriculture is made up of intelligent farmers, representing the different sections and interests of our agricultural communities, and we expect good work at their hands. The committee on the State College is mixed, as it should be, being made up in part of farmers, part of mechanics, and in part of professional men. We have no doubt they will give the institution careful and candid consideration in all its varied interests, and make such a report as shall commend itself to the Legislature and to the public at large. In all probability both of these committees will visit the College, and we think it eminently proper that they should, for the questions of the management of the college farm, and of the establishment of an Experiment Station at Orono, will have to be considered by both committees, and to this extent their functions are alike.

Seventeen years ago the Turf, Field and Farm located its offices at 37 Park Row, New York, and its rooms became the resort of thousands of distinguished men, fond of breeding and sport, residing in all parts of the country. It voiced the sentiments of these and became a recognized power. It excluded from its pages everything that was not elevated and manly, and it made popular the literature of the turf and field. Its circulation rapidly spread until it covered every State and Territory in the Union, and the journal is now accepted as an authority abroad. The great fire on the 31st of January, 1882, which wiped out its offices, drove it for a few months from Park Row, but it has been back in the old neighborhood since April, where it has been conducted with rare zeal and ability. Its reputation is higher and its circulation greater than ever. Its opinions are eagerly consulted, and articles from it are widely quoted. It is a pleasure to see a journal like *Turf, Field and Farm*, of positive convictions, unflagging enterprise and decided merit, riding the waves of prosperity.

It is a common statement by those opposed to total abstinence from alcoholic beverages, or to laws forbidding their sale that the use of lager beer has a tendency to diminish the use of the stronger drinks. This statement appears to be entirely erroneous. The Hartford Courant has been looking over the books and finds that the statistics of the manufacture and sale of distilled liquors do not justify the belief that beer is to any extent supplanting them. On the contrary, they show that while lager beer has come into very general use, among all classes, it has not lessened the use of the more deadly fluids. More liquor of every kind is consumed than ever before, and the increase much more than keeps pace with the increase of population. There are more beer drinkers than ever before, but they are largely recruited from the ranks of the heretofore non-drinkers, and the desire for strong drink is raging as extensively as ever.

The later experiments of Professor W. O. Atwater and his aids, on the effects of fertilizers and the feeding capacities of plants, as recorded in a paper just published by the Agricultural Department, indicate that Indian corn has a much greater power of gathering nitrogen from the soil or air, or both, than it has been credited with; that in this respect it comes nearer to the legumes than to the cereals; and that it may eventually claim a right to be classed with the "renovating" crops. The experiments are, however, not yet considered decisive. Professor Atwater, projecting a plan for continued experiments in the line to which his report is devoted, suggests that chemical and physical surveys of the land in behalf of agriculture ought to be undertaken, just as there have been topographical and geographical surveys in behalf of other industries and interests.

Petitions have already begun to pour into the Legislature, asking for the establishment of a Fertilizer Control as the initiatory step to an Experiment Station in Maine. So far as we are able to judge, these petitions voice the opinions and desires of intelligent farmers in all parts of the State, and we have no doubt that the proposition will find favor with the Legislature. We trust the committee will take pains to inform themselves as to the working of these institutions in other States, examine the several acts establishing them, which they can probably find in the State Library, and then frame and present to the Legislature such a bill as in their judgment may be best adapted to the wants of our people, and best calculated to accomplish the desired end.

The Orange Judd Company have just published a volume entitled Colorado as an Agalcultural State, by Wm. E. Pabor. In his preface to this work the author says: In preparing this volume I have aimed to keep within the border line of facts. Twelve years of careful observation, a personal acquaintance with nearly all the valleys described herein, an earnest desire to make public the agricultural resources of a State whose remarkable growth has no parallel in American history—these have been impelling motives in the preparation of this truthful account of the valleys, plains and parks of Colorado. People generally will be very greatly surprised to learn from this volume that a very large tract of territory in the new State of Colorado, is adapted to agricultural purposes.

"Zoology in the University of Tokio," is the title of a neatly printed pamphlet of 44 pages, sent us by its author, Charles O. Whitman, M. A., late instructor in that institution, which is situated in Japan. The aim of the author, as stated, is "to present some of the claims of zoology to a more liberal treatment than it has been receiving from the educational authorities," and he clearly makes out his case. The pamphlet is printed at the Japan *Gazette* office in Yokohama. Mr. Whitman is a native of Woodstock, Maine, and a scientist of great promise.

Gardening for Young and Old, is the title of a new volume by Joseph Harris, author of "Walks and Talks on the Farm," "Talks on Manures," &c., illustrated. The name of the author in this case, is a sufficient guaranty for the able manner in which the several topics growing out of the general subject of gardening are treated. It is a neat volume of 190 pages, and is published by the Orange Judd Company.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Keeping a Diary,—Cui bono?

We often see sneering allusions in the papers, to the practice of keeping a journal of daily events, such as occur daily in the most quiet and secluded localities. There may be instances of great waste of time and precious material in trying to keep a book of remembrance for the future reader to peruse and find out something concerning the times in which his fathers and grandfathers flourished. It must be a mighty poor record, written in the current phrase of the time, and with the evidence of truth upon its face, that after fifty years isn't full of interest, and of more value to the reverent student of the lessons of life in the past, than golden shekels.

My grandfather, one of the early settlers of Otisfield, left, at his death, a large collection of interesting and valuable papers, which as a justice of the peace, town officer, teacher etc., he had accumulated in a long and busy life. It is sad to think that very few of those papers have been preserved, but nearly all, wantonly destroyed by those who had the sole immediate care of them. I heard a near relative declare a few days since that he would be willing to give a fine pair of oxen he owns, if he had those very papers, so thoughtlessly destroyed. The late Samuel Knight of Otisfield commenced in 1815, then a young man, to keep a partial memoranda of daily occurrences in town with observations of the weather, the seasons, remarkable social, religious and political events. Although only an occasional entry was made for many years, and that in brief language, with inaccuracies of verbal expression, and with no pretension to scholarly exactness as to the *form*, Mr. Knight has left the *substance* of much of the authentic history of his town for more than fifty years. He died about fifteen years ago.

It was my privilege a few days since to spend an hour in perusing some of these records of a half century of life in a sparsely populated inland town, and from a leaf or two of the earliest, I have copied an item or two relating to notable occurrences.

"1815, May 19. There fell to-day about six inches of snow and some people have planted corn and generally potatoes."

"April 30th, 1816. To-day we behold a wonderful sign in the heavens;—a spot on the sun that appears to be about as large as a dollar, exactly north; how long it has been there we know not."

"Thursday, Jan. 5th, 1826. This day arrived the first Mail that ever was carried to the heart of the town. Levi Patch, first postmaster, Luther Linnell, mail carrier. Arrives at twelve o'clock at noon at the post-office and starts at one o'clock the same day and arrives at Craig's Mills at two same day." The mail carrier in those days generally rode horseback. Craig's Mills is the principal village in Oxford.

"Dec. 31st, 1823. This year has been the most remarkable that was ever known in this part of the country. There has happened the most accidents that ever were known in this State. There has been the greatest drought ever known, for the last three months and the most terrible fires in the woods. We hear that on the Penobscot River the fire has burnt thousands of acres of land and killed all the growth and destroyed a great deal of hay and many buildings."

"Jan. 18th, 1826. The ground is bare and thawy."

In the above collection of records are three ancient almanacs, or remnants of them for for the years 1768, 1774 and 1779. In that for 1774 which was edited by Isaac Bickerstaff, the Editor gives the etymology of the word "Almanack," as follows: "Almanack is an evident abbreviation of ALL MY KNACK or ALL MAN'S KNACK. Plainly intimating in the most expressive and laconic manner that an Almanack was the *ne plus ultra* of human genius: that this astonishing art engrossed all the powers and faculties of the mind to that degree that a man who had a KNACK at this, could not possibly have a Knack at anything else. Here is an item of record of later times that will be particularly interesting to FARMER readers.

"Feb. 8th, 1824. There has been a great stir in this district about the school. The committee have dismissed the master Holmes for not keeping a profitable school, which has madded some and pleased others. Some call the committee fools. The master is not willing to go out of town and offers to keep a private school for twelve dollars a month and be boarded." The "master" was Ezekiel Holmes, the venerated first Editor of the MAINE FARMER. A friend who was one of Dr. Holmes' pupils that winter, tells me he was one of the best teachers that even taught a school in town. So that whether the committee were fools or not yet remains an open question. The recollection of my informant is that Dr. Holmes was emphatically a peaceman, preferring to govern his school by mind rather than muscle, yet he did, by way of convenient precaution, have a ruler of goodly size, which did, during his brief term, find occasion to come in quite close contact with the trousers of unruly big boys.

G. F.

For the Maine Farmer.

Coarse-wool Sheep in Wilton.

Mr. Enoch Bridges keeps about 100 sheep, until within some three or four years, Cotswold grades that average from 5⅛ to 6 lbs. of washed wool. Three years since he commenced grading with thoroughbred Merino bucks. He has not been quite satisfied with the cross; too many small lambs, and very little if any increase of wool so far as he has had experience. He has recently bought two fine looking coarse wool bucks, one a Cotswold from the flock of Col. C. P. Mattocks, East Baldwin, and one an Oxford Down from the flock of C. A. Bradley, Gorham. Weight of the Cotswold, 250 lbs., fleece, 18 lbs. Weight of Oxford Down, 237 lbs., fleece, 16½ lbs.

Jas. Averill keeps about 100 coarse-wool sheep having used a Cotswold buck some ten years since. Late years his flock has averaged 7 lbs. washed wool. Lambs sold last year for $3½. This year for $2¾ to $3 per head.

W. F. Savage keeps from 60 to 75 coarse-wool sheep that average 7 to 8 lbs. washed wool. In 1881 he sheared 74, average fleece 7½ lbs. washed wool, and raised 60 lambs worth $4 per head, the gross income from the flock being about $6 per head.

Wm. D. Adams keeps 20 high grade Cotswold sheep from which he gets a gross income of $100 a year. One buck lamb sold this year for $10; $6 a piece has been refused for four of the best ewe lambs.

Ira Wright keeps from 25 to 50 Cotswold grades that shear from 6 to 7 lbs. washed wool. Last spring 25 were sheared, from which 24 lambs were raised, worth nearly $4 per head. Mr. W. showed me six ewe lambs, estimated to weigh 600 lbs., for which he has refused $5 per head. The gross income from his flock the past season is $5.97 per head.

Randall Savage has a very nice flock of grade Cotswold sheep that average 6⅛ to 7 lbs. of wool. In 1881 he sheared 70 that averaged 6¾ lbs. of washed wool, and raised 69 lambs that were sold for very nearly $3 per head.

Mr. F. W. Wright keeps a flock of some 60 to 70 coarse-wool sheep that average about 5⅛ lbs. of washed wool. C. S. A.

For the Maine Farmer.

The West Winthrop Butter Makers.

A most interesting feature of the late Institute at Winthrop was the stronghold which the co-operative methods have upon the people. In this view of the case the present situation of the dairying operations there, are extremely interesting to all who give thought to such matters. The cheese factory has worked up to large figures in the aggregate, and given a certain amount of satisfaction, but with the production of so much butter through the winter months, the burden recoils too heavily upon the households.

Further relief therefore is sought, and the Farmers' Club has grappled with the question of how it may be found. The butter factory method, as expounded by Major Alvord, has great merit involved in it, but just how to fit it on to our situation is the critical question.

It is certainly not the part of wisdom for Maine dairymen to discard the cheese making, and manufacture butter all the year round. Two considerations show this plainly. Maine enjoys the natural facilities for the making of high grade cheese. In this line there is little danger of disastrous competition.

In the second place, the price of butter must rule so low in some months that it would result in a positive loss of money to all the farmers to turn from cheese to butter between May and Nov. Experience has shown that sixty-five cents per cwt. for the milk is all the farmer can have, net, for butter making within that time, while one dollar is an average on milk in cheese for the same weeks.

West Winthrop then is narrowed up to two lines of operations: to make the cheese factory work out its possibilities, and put in for the other months the least expensive, and most easy working method of co-operative butter making. What is that? Evidently the Fairlamb method of cream raising as a neighborhood matter. Let some one of their own number, in existing buildings, receive the neighbors cream from all within easy reach, for our stormy season, and proceed to make creamery butter.

This kind of individual effort appears to be the only solution of the matter. Three or four men suggest themselves as suited to undertake the work and give satisfaction. A couple of winter's work on that scale would test all the new unknown points, and lead on to enlarge operations if deemed best. An attempt in a corporation, and to include a whole town at the start, might cripple the undertaking most seriously.

FRANCIS BARNES.

For the Maine Farmer.

Dr. Holmes' Reports, &c.

I notice in the FARMER of Dec. 21, 1882, in the Vermont letter, the writer states that he did not know that Dr. Holmes was ever Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture, as his set of reports commenced at 1857. In the transactions of the Agricultural Societies in the State of Maine for 1850-1851 and 1852. Dr. Holmes signs his name as Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, and calls this volume part 2d. So I suppose there is one report prior to this that I have never seen. Then he again signs his name as Secretary in volume 1854. 1853, which I have never seen. The Maine Board of Agriculture was established in 1852, and in volume 1855 he signs his name as Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture; the 1854 volume was published in 1856, and the 1855 was published in 1859. I have no spare numbers; if I had would gladly supply the Vermont writer.

I also notice an article signed B. Dodge, "I Mean To," and this puts me in mind of lots of farmers that drive their cattle and horses a long distance for water, and many times during the cold drifty winters, the poor cattle get but little or no water, especially the weak and underlings. They are crowded and hooked, and nearly frozen, are glad to get back to the barn without getting a drop of water. A great many of these farmers for a small outlay, could have running water to their buildings by an aqueduct which would save the cost of putting in, the first season. I knew a wealthy farmer in this county who wintered from 25 to 50 cattle, and from one to two hundred sheep, and who drove his cattle 60 rods on a north cant, with nothing to breast the northern blast any part of that distance, and there had to pump the water for his stock. This he did for years, while just above him was a pasture of 50 acres that could have been purchased at a reasonable rate, where a splendid spring of living water flowed out the year round; that man's stock in two years would have gained enough to have paid for the lot and aqueduct. The loss is not only in the shrinkage of the stock, but the great waste of dressing dropped in the road and washed into the streams, and in the time of driving and pumping, besides great suffering of the cattle, being exposed so long in the cold they would not drink half as much as they wanted.

S. DILL.

Phillips.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Red Russett.

An apple is grown in our State known by the above name. Occasionally it has appeared at our exhibitions, and I have once or twice been favored with samples. It is believed to be an apple of some merit as a late keeper. I am desirous of gaining all the information available as to it:

1. Source from which it was obtained.
2. Extent to which it has been introduced.
3. Habits of growth, productiveness, hardiness, keeping quality, quality of fruit, &c.
4. Also any other information whatever relating to the fruit.

This information is solicited for the fruit-growing public, and persons growing it will confer a favor by communicating their knowledge of it to me, when I will make public through the Pomological Society all that is known of it.

Z. A. GILBERT.

East Turner.

Correspondents' Notes and Queries.

The Turner Institute with its large attendance, all pervading interest, and practical drift was a fitting close to the series which were begun over two years ago. The expenditure of the public money in this direction has been both wise and timely. The machinery about the Institute work is reduced to the minimum, and there is no waste in moving about numbers of men who can help the meeting but little. It is evident that while our State has many agricultural interest in common, yet particular localities have special phases of the joint possession which may be dwelt upon and emphasized to great profit. But even a simple machine does not run itself and to the sagacity and clear good sense of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture a great measure of the present success of this kind of farmers' meetings is due. If the second series of Institutes to begin at Watervile on the 30th inst., can go through under the same general supervision, we may fairly count that practical, paying, agricultural work among us will take a long stride in advance. B.

C. L. Washburn of North Perry reports the weight of his porker slaughtered last week at 830 lbs., dressed. These figures added to the weight of the two hogs fattened on his place in 1880 make an aggregate of 2370 lbs., average weight 790 lbs., average age 21 months. Best hog of the three, 860 lbs., at 20 months. Breed, Chesterwhite; general characteristics of the form, great thickness of body, but not great length comparatively. A very careful computation from estimates and from records kept of actual expenses (exclusive of skim milk) show the cost of feeding these hogs to be $117, their total market value being $216, average price, 9¼ cents per pound. In 1880 the pork cost 4¾ per lb. This season it cost 6 cents. N.

No. Perry.

The following are the officers of the West Penobscot Agricultural Society for the year 1883: President, E. A. Chandler, Exeter; Vice Presidents: S. W. L. Chase, Exeter; C. H. Hayes, Exeter; S. D. Jennings, Garland. Trustees: E. S Hunting, Corinth; R. C. Rich, Exeter; Charles H. Hayes, Exeter. Secretary and Treasurer, T. P. Batchelder, Kenduskeag.

L. A. Dow of Brigadier Island Stock farm, Searsport, has lately sold the following thoroughbred Shorthorns: Heifer Beulah 3d, to Joseph Town of Saco; bull, no name, yearling, to Martin Whittier, Montville. The firm of Dow & Cochran have dissolved, and the breeding of Shorthorns will be carried on by Mr. Dow, who is wintering 45 head of cattle and 150 sheep. B.

Complaints are frequently found in the agricultural papers of "damage to their cream from cotton seen meal." Would it not be well to supply the State College farm with an appropriation with which to carry on authoritative experimental work in testing some of the vital points in dairying? The economy of such a move must commend itself to every thoughtful mind. G.

Mr. D. G. Berry, Andover, recently slaughtered three swine that dressed 1181 lbs. One a pig 8½ months old, dressed 463 lbs.; one 7 months old, dressed 308 lbs. These swine grade Berkshire were cared for entirely by Mr. B's son, Master Albert A., a lad 15 years old. They were fed only twice a day with raw food. C.

Mr. N. E. Small, Andover, recently killed a pig 7 months old that dressed 380 lbs. Mr. J. W. Richards, Mexico, has one pair of calves 4 ft. 11 in., and one pair 4 ft. 9 in., all good steers, and both pairs nicely matched. Mr. F. C. Richards, Mexico, has a pair of calves 4 ft. 10 in., good ones. A.

The second Ensilage Congress will meet at 55 Beekman Street, New York, Wednesday, Jan. 24th. Those who spoke or wrote last year are requested to contribute any changed opinion or increased experience.

New York, J. B. BROWN, Sec'y.

J. L. Clifford of Scarboro, under date of August 15, writes that the rubber coated scythe sold by Fred Atwood of Winterport, has proved highly satisfactory, and that he shall continue to use it.

I would like to inquire through the FARMER where I can get a Partridge Cochin Cockerel. M. J. B.

Lincoln.

Farm and Garden Notes.

N. E. Homestead: The possibilities of the telephone are just beginning to be realized. Recent experiments have demonstrated that sound may be conducted through railroad rails as perfectly as through wire. Other experiments prove that barbed wire can be utilized for this purpose. All that is needed is a cheap battery and telephone apparatus at each end. So we may expect to call up the cows by telephone, before long, when the pasture is fenced with wire! The men can be "rung up" from the field for dinner. At the West, the miles upon miles of wire fence may be utilized to another good purpose by the attachment of the telephone. Who says agriculture is not progressing when farmers can talk through their fences!

Am. Cultivator: The time is past when farmers can successfully follow in the beaten tracks of their fathers. Even in the most unprogressive neighborhoods, innovations will creep in and gradually produce a modification of old methods. So far as these are real, substantial improvements, every farmer must sooner or later adopt them or give place to some one that will. The doctrine of natural selection and the survival of the fittest is weeding out those individuals who are unable to compete in the fierce strife of agricultural production. It is a noticable and gratifying sign that it is not the go-ahead and enterprising farmers who suffer by this weeding-out process. In fact, if any such are reported in the list of failures, it is the result of outside losses and not by reason of any increased liability in their legitimate business. Year by year it is becoming more and more evident that good farming pays, while nothing short of this can be made remunerative.

Stock Notes.

Breeders' Gazette: The word thoroughbred as applied to horses, is the name of a breed—the race or running horse of England and America. This name was given when few, if any, other breeds of horses had much attention given to them in the way of careful, systematic breeding. Doubtless a better name might have been selected, just as a more appropriate name than Shorthorn for a breed of cows which have no shorter horns than those of some other breeds, might have been selected; or, as a better name than Poland-China for the breed of hogs bearing this title ought to have been chosen. But it is not wise to quarrel over settled affairs. Let us be content to accept the inevitable. Let us call the race horse breed thoroughbreds; the red, white and roan cattle Shorthorns, &c., and let us not use these names for any other breeds of the class. It is no intimation that the Jersey has long horns to call another breed Shorthorns. It is no longer an intimation of a claim that the race-horse is, necessarily, any more purely bred than his trotting or draft relatives, to call the former thoroughbreds and to insist that the latter must have their purity of blood indicated by such words as pure or full blood. But the dogmatic assertion that the word thoroughbred should not be applied to animals of any class, save the running horse, is not sustained by American authorities, nor indeed by many good recent British authorities. It is quite as well to use the word "pure", or "full" as synonyms of "thorough," but abundant authority sanctions the use of thoroughbred, as applied to breeds of cattle, sheep, swine, or poultry.

This is not a busy time for farm horses, but they should not therefore receive less care. Horses should come to the heavy spring work with a good accumulation of stored-up force in the form of flesh, and not spring-poor, as is too frequently the case. The stable should be kept neat and clean, with an abundance of litter to absorb the liquid excrement, so valuable as a quick fertilizer. A plenty of wholesome food and pure water is essential to the profitable wintering of all farm animals. Horses often suffer much injury from exposure to cold winds after being driven briskly or otherwise overheated. Blankets should be used at such times; if the sweating horses are taken at once to a warm stable the blankets are not needed; in fact, frequently, are of positive injury, making the animal more susceptible to chils and colds when out of doors. The same neatness in the stable and abundant supply of food and water are necessary with cattle as horses. Milch cows and their stalls should be kept specially clean, or otherwise the milk will be tainted, and only a second-rate product can result from it. The cows need brushing before being milked. Farmers who are neat in the dairy will have a quick market for their milk and butter at the highest prices. All farm stock should be fed regularly; the quantity and quality of the ration many vary, but whether all hay or a mixture of cut straw and roots, it should be given at the same hours each day.

Royal Agricultural Society Report: "Unless this breed (the Jerseys) are to be wrecked, it is quite time to get out of the follies as to whole colors and hues, and to determine the position as to merit from produce, at least as much as from form. No doubt an experienced man can form a pretty good general opinion from what a cow looks like, as to what her yield and its quality may be; but, when positive proof can be obtained by testing comparative excellence in milk and butter, it does seem fallacious to remain content with a pretty good general notion where one might have a certainty. It is with no wish to disparage the efforts which Jersey men have made and are making to improve their singularly graceful and serviceable cattle, that one says there may be too many of them at a show and in the country. Except for crossing with the Kerry, Jersey bulls are not desirable neighbors. Their shape is enough to give a beef-breeder the nightmare and their noise is the most doleful sound heard in the country.—[Report on live stock of the Royal agricultural society of England, 1882.

An Aberdeen stock raiser writes to an American exchange condemning the use of the term "Polled Angus" as incorrect. He says:

"Your people are going all wrong calling these cattle 'Polled Angus.' In the whole district of Angus there are not 500 polled cattle. In Aberdeenshire there are nearly 5,000. Besides, if they would look at the herd books they would there find they have always been called Polled 'Aberdeen' or 'Angus.' It seems a small matter, but as Aberdeenshire has always had by far the greater number of the breed, and has made the name of Aberdeenshire beef famous, I think it is a mistake to call the cattle 'Polled Angus,' as it is not correct. There is a wide difference between them and Galloways, and I think some of your people are being hoodwinked with these. Galloways can be bought at less than one-third the price."

Mr. Alvord, in his address on the factory system of butter making at Rutland, before the Vermont Dairymen's Association, stated that the farmers of Franklin county, Mass., sent off during the year 1880, 490 tons of butter, which brought on the average about three cents per pound less than creamery butter from factories in the vicinity. This loss of three cents equalled in the aggregate the pretty little sum of $25,148, which might have gone into the pockets of the farmers of Franklin county, and at the same time have saved their wives an untold amount of hard work and unceasing care and anxiety. The average number of pounds of milk required to make a pound of butter at the factory the entire season through, was about twenty-five.

Animals do not need so much exercise in winter as in summer. This fact is illustrated by a large class of animals which burrow in winter, taking no exercise, which in summer are active. The same law is proportionately true in regard to domestic animals, and its recognition by farmers, especially in regard to their cattle, would save them a great deal of unnecessary pain and the farmers a large amount of labor in providing forage to be wasted in overcoming cold. I have found that hemlock boards are cheaper than provender, and much more economical and profitable to couple shelter with an increased number of animals, and thereby increase the income of the farm. Cattle need no more exercise in winter than to be turned out of the stable in the middle of the day for water and to remain out just long enough to get their drink, and for the stable to be thoroughly cleaned.

Breeders' Stock Journal: The cross of the Merino and Cotswold has long been practiced in this country, and there is no question as to its merits. This cross as has been practiced, the Cotswold ram with the Merino ewe, and producing a carcass that would mature at 18 months under good keep, weighing 150 pounds. It is not claimed that these cross breds get as good a mutton sheep as the best in these breeds purely bred, but it does improve the quality and size, gives a larger quantity of wool and one of equal value, the market having been for the last few years such as has given a demand for what is termed medium wool.

Mass. Ploughman: The farmer who raises early lambs for market should provide the best of quarters for his sheep. While they should have a warm building, well lighted and ventilated, he should also have a sheltered yard where the sheep can enjoy the open air in fair weather. When the lambs come they should be provided with a place of suitable size where they can enter at will, without being followed by the sheep; here the lambs should be fed with all the meal they will eat up clean, for early lambs for market must be made to grow as fast as possible. Raising early lambs, by those who understand it, is a very profitable business, if the dogs do not interfere.

Woman's Department.

After Christmas.

After Christmas comes a reaction. The pleasant little concealings and pleasanter surprises are all over, and we are free to sit down to our work-basket again, with no unfinished Christmas gift slyly hid in its depths to be hurriedly caught out and crowded back many times a day.

We have been conniving and practicing little deceits so long, it seems strange, perhaps a relief, to have all our work and plans above ground once more. Yet, another Christmas will make the same fervor in preparations for another Christmas tree. This year's tree lies just round the corner of your house, with its green top plunged into the snow, its branches broken, and nothing but bits of white twine still knotted about many of its twigs, to tell it had ever borne fruit different from the other spruce trees of your hills.

The children's toys and books have already lost their freshness, and their interest in them is fast rebounding to "something that will go." Home-made playthings hold their interest longest we find. One reason is perhaps they are apt to be more substantial, and then the little folks enjoy so much helping, or thinking they help, construct the rattling cart or lumbering water wheel. During these latter days of December, we wing up stray horns and legs belonging to destroyed Noah's arks, hopelessly jammed tin whistles and trumpets, torn picture cards, dainty little feet and hands of cheap dolls, and feel thankful the old cotton batting stuffed rag babies can't break or crack to sift sawdust over the house, and that the stout carts, their father made them, salt boxes mounted on wheels, will not break with every collision. If one could afford the beautiful automatic toys or Crandall's building blocks they would hold a child's interest a long time. "Something that will go" is always the demand of restless little busy bodies.

If the disabled dollies need to be rocked, make for the uneasy little nurse a cradle of stout pasteboard; cutting the five pieces required in imitation of a large cradle. Sew these pieces firmly together, and cover with pretty print or paper. Cut the rockers from thick wood. It will amuse the sick dolly's little nurse a long while making pillows and patchwork quilts for the cradle.

If any of the little girls of our column want the very biggest of rag dolls I have the pattern of one, and having used it know its shape is extra good. The pattern reached me from across the continent, headless, it being designed for a china or wax head. I could find none in the shops near large enough for this overgrown rag child, and cut a head from cloth, putting a gore in the top to make it more spherical, and stuffed it with cotton and rags like the rest of the body. The doll stands over two and a half feet high, and the cast off clothing of an eighteen months old child fitted it with some changes.

I cut the pattern from stout white drilling, knowing it would have hard usuage, and exhausted my untrained, artistic skill painting its face. The ink would spread, and never, on man or beast, did you see such an expression as that poor baby carries. A frowzy wig and an elaborate poke bonnet, completed its outfit and it was ready for its journey to the little neice who was waiting to receive it with open arms. I found no box long enough in which to pack the doll, and if wrapped in paper it made a clumsy, mysterious looking bundle, and as it was almost train time I hurriedly caught the doll in my arms, bravely facing the laughing looks and good-natured remarks it occasioned in the cars. It was bad enough to see the passengers turn in their seats to look at that staring face and funny bonnet, and see the conductor suddenly recoil when he passed collecting tickets. But I comforted myself thinking that, as another lady sat beside me in the seat, the passengers might believe the doll was her property.

I expected the little neice to meet me at the depot, and knew she would be delighted to carry her new treasure the remaining distance home. But she was not there and I had to carry that great, staring, ridiculous rag baby through street after street, with every head turning to look again at us. If ever I wished for a knot hole in the sidewalk in which to hide, it was then. However, if any of the little people would like the pattern, sending stamp for its return, I will send it to them.

A cute little cart can be made by using a cigar box for the wagon body and mounting it on little trucks obtained from broken castors. Spare nothing gay in ornamenting the sides of the cart and the little one will be delighted.

For a toy that costs nothing and always pleases, give me a paper windmill. Perhaps some little boy or girl's mamma will read this who does not know how to make one. Cut, from stiff paper, a piece nearly six inches square. Dot the centre with a pencil mark. Cut from each corner straight toward the centre dot, and within one inch of it. You now have four flapping triangles. Fold every corner of these over the centre dot and run a pin through the five thicknesses of paper, fastening the wheel firmly but loosely to the end of a small, round stick. As the child runs, holding the wheel from him, the paper mill buzzies as it flies swiftly round, and it's fun for small boys.

Little people, who are old enough to guide scissors accurately, can have nice times making paper kitchens or parlors. We used to cut from newspapers and advertising circulars little stoves, clocks, pianos, chairs, sofas, &c. We pasted these on a large, plain piece of paper, a sheet of brown wrapping paper we thought best, arranging the pictures to represent a furnished room. Doors and windows we tried to represent with our pencils, and invariably had two great curtains sweeping down and looped back, also made with many pencil marks, through which the room is visible. It required some skill to arrange the clipped pictures so the room would not look topsy turvy and still nothing omitted in its furnishing, from the plants in the window to the cat before the stove with both ears nicked off, accidentally done when we cut out the picture.

"Oh, dear," says some one, "what a fuss people make, now-a-days, over amusements and toys for children." "When I was a child nobody racked their brains trying to invent ways to keep me happy. All I asked for was to be let alone and not crowded into the work."

Not very long ago a lady helped us who had six grown children, and therefore had had experience in bringing up a family. She frequently criticized me because I kept a big box in an entry for the children's lumber and rubbish, and when wheels and blocks got scattered on the floor, she swept around them as though they had been cans of nitro glycerine and I was treated to a fresh lecture on allowing playthings about. She daily told me that she had brought up six and not one of them had had a plaything of any kind, not so much as a homemade cart or rag doll. She said she had her work to do herself, and she could not spend time to hunt up rubbish for them to litter the house with. Once I meekly asked her if she did not let her little ones play with the chip basket, and she said she did, as a reward, when they had been very good. "But they had every splinter to pick up again," and by the snap to their mother's eye I did not doubt it.

Who of us has not work to do? The little people, too, and their little plans and plays are as important to them as our sober, larger ones are to us. I, for one, am only too glad to provide material, crude and lumbering as it often is, for the busy brains and hands to be occupied over while I work, rather than to be the butt myself of innumerable interruptions.

With my very insignificant experience in the care and training of children I feel, that I should be the last one to speak, and would if the other sisters were not so silent. Will the mother of ten speak?

CLARISSA POTTER.

...OTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN. [From the Boston Globe.]

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Maine Farmer.

Augusta, January 18, 1883.

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Collectors' Notices.

MR. J. W. KELLOGG will call upon our subscribers in Aroostook during January.

MR. C. S. AYER will call upon our subscribers in Androscoggin and Oxford Counties during January.

MR. H. G. ELLIS of Fairfield, will call upon our subscribers in West Kennebec during January and February. Mr. Ellis succeeds Mr. Taber as one of our travelling agents.

A DEATH TRAP. The country is again startled by news of a burning disaster and ruin. The Newhall House of Milwaukee Wis., is now added to the list of the great American hotels which have been claimed by the fire king; and again does that ruthless monarch count his scores of victims. The Newhall House has for years had the unenviable reputation of being considered a "death-trap." For years it has been known and understood by the travelling public of Wisconsin that should once the fire king make hot seizure on that house the victims caught in the trap would be beyond all earthly help and all earthly hope; but the thing never had happened, and, as what never had happened was not likely to happen—so it seems to have been reasoned out—victims, day after day and year after year, were beguiled into the trap, trusting, we suppose, to the doctrine of chances for being able to get out again alive. At length the crash came, the fire king claimed his own, and scores of victims were suffocated to death in smoke, or roasted to death in fierce, unpitying flame.

The hotel was burnt at four o'clock Wednesday morning, 10th. In less than half an hour, the whole building, six stories high, was enveloped in flames. Scenes of the utmost terror prevailed. The inmates jumped by dozens from the upper stories to the sidewalk and became lifeless bodies. The shrieks of the unfortunates filled the air. People below were unable to render any aid. Quite a number of terrified guests and employes of the hotel appeared at the windows and seeing the distance to the ground fell back to perish in the flames. The employes of the hotel, which accommodated eight hundred guests, numbered eighty-six and were mostly lodged in the sixth story. Their exit by way of the roof was cut off by fire and two stand of pipes with fire ladders were not available for the same reason. A very few were saved by jumping on canvas. The stores and offices on the ground floor were entirely destroyed.

Detective Riner, one of the first officers to arrive on the spot, says, "we held the canvas but what good was it for people falling so high? The poor girls came down thud, thud, and as each would fall we would try to catch her only to have the corners pulled from our hands in spite of us. At one time the back alley was a mass of gore, and seven girls were piled there dead, while a number groaned in the agony of death. Our men report that they could hear the cries of the dying as far as the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. One poor fellow crawled from window to window down three stories and then gave out, fell and was killed. His hands were torn in shreds from falling and catching." Miss Libbie Chellis, for ten years in charge of the dressmaking department of A. T. Chapman's store, occupied a room in one of the upper stories, fronting Michigan street. Surrounded by flames she appeared at one of the windows and for an instant looked imploringly down at the throng below and then fell back into the fire and perished. Judson J. Hough, of Peoria, Illinois, who had both legs broken and received internal injuries by jumping from a fifth story window into a canvas, died at the Central police station. Hough was special agent of the Northwestern National Fire Insurance Company of Milwaukee, and leaves a wife and four children. He was about 40 years old. There was a touching scene when he tried to tell the bystanders where he lived. He spelled out the words "Peoria—wife—baby," and died. At one time there were six persons hanging from the window sill at the fifth story, at the same time, crying in agonizing tones for help, that could not be rendered them; and one after another they loosened their grip and met their fate. Tom Thumb and wife were in the hotel, and escaped, the little lady manifesting great heroism. It is feared that a hundred lives were lost, though it cannot now be definitely stated; charred remains of the victims are being daily taken from the ruins. Every element of horror was added to this horrible tragedy. The stairways of the house were narrow, intricate and winding, utterly unfamiliar to the sleeping guests. The elevator, which afforded the only familiar means of exit for the entrapped victims, was only a few minutes after the fiery alarm was sounded, an immense chimney up which the flames leaped and roared. The ladders of the firemen could not reach the windows. The victims who clambered to the roof, hoping to escape that way, found themselves encircled by sheets of fire. Those who dared to leap from the flaming walls found themselves caught and mangled in telegraphic wires. There does not now appear to be anything needed to complete the picture of horror in all its deeper shadows.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gordon, of Solon, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day, on the 1st inst. The afternoon, after the arrival of their guests was spent in social intercourse and reminiscences of olden times with singing by the old folks which was greatly enjoyed by all. At five o'clock the tables were spread and ready and all partook of the food liberally provided. After supper, Rev. Mr. Barber called to order. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon were escorted to the front and appropriate remarks were made by J. S. McIntire, John Drury, Eastman Thompson, Turner Buswell, Moses French, Mrs. Sarah Merrill and Mr. Barber. The gifts were many and precious. For quarter of a century Mr. Gordon has been local agent for the FARMER, and we unite with his townsmen and kindred in the warmest congratulations to himself and wife.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE met in this city, on Thursday evening, for organization. Every county was represented and prominent members of the party were present from all parts of the State. Many democratic members of the legislature participated. F. B. Torrey of Bath, was elected chairman and L. H. Murch of Belfast, secretary. One of the results of the conference was the agreement to hereafter oppose fusion, raise the democratic banner, and fight upon the democratic platform, pure and simple. They went for square democratic nominations, although the olive branch should be offered to all greenbackers who are seeking political affiliations.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR. The following nominations have been made by Gov. Robie: Wm. Boyd, arsenal keeper at Bangor; Maj. C. J. House, Monson, Messenger to the Governor and Council; Albert F. Richardson of Bridgton, trustee of the Normal school, to fill a vacancy; John G. Richardson of Bath, trustee of the Bath Orphan Asylum; Gordon M. Hicks, Judge of the police court of Rockland; Wm. H. Jordan of Portland, Commissioner of Pharmacy; Wm. Keene, Poland, Coroner; Mrs. Milla F. Whidden of Calais, visitor to the Insane Hospital.

Senator Pennell of Androscoggin, who is one of the brightest and smartest members at the board, on Friday received the gratifying intelligence from his home of an addition to his happy family. Promptly on the re-assembling of the Senate on Monday, he introduced a bill "an act for the preservation of human life," which prohibits the sale and use of toy pistols.

L. L. Lincoln, Esq., Supt. of the Eastern Maine Railroad, has sent us a yearly pass over his road (in which he also embraces our wife).—*Gardiner Journal.*

And Morrell actually returns thanks! Most husbands would feel aggrieved, though the embracing were done by so good a man as Mr. Lincoln.

Judge Libbey has qualified, and will now be assigned to duty.

TRIBUTES TO THE DEAD. All the addresses at the memorial exercises in the Maine Senate and House, on the death of Mr. Morrill, were very appropriate and far above the average of such occasions. We give one or two of those representing Mr. Morrill's old home in Readfield, and the county he loved so well.

In the Senate, Mr. Weeks of Kennebec, said:

Mr. President: As Kennebec county is Mr. Morrill's birthplace, and this capital city his home for nearly forty years, it may be proper that I should add a word to what has been so well said.

The constituency whom I in part have the honor to represent, have been his associates, his intimate friends and neighbors, and to them this affliction comes with the force of personal bereavement. Their political training has been under his immediate influence. They have admired him as a man, loved him as a friend, and honored him as a statesman. I do not forget that within these walls, which have resounded so often to his eloquence, he took that noble stand for free speech and free territory which brought down upon him the censure of former political associates, but which met the approval of his enlightened conscience and judgment. From that time forward he belonged to the Nation; and the call to him was higher and still higher, until he came to serve his country in the National Senate, and in the Cabinet of the Chief Magistrate. In every station his inquiry was for his country's good; and with an unselfish purpose to serve her, he bent every energy of his nature.

Kennebec was proud of her distinguished son; proud to refer to his honorable, patriotic and incorruptible record; proud to have him return from the conflict at Washington, without so much as "the smell of smoke upon his garments," to the green fields and pure air of his native county, to receive the benediction of a grateful people, in their "well done good and faithful servant." And now her soil receives all that is mortal of her noble son to its generous bosom.

Standing by his grave in the hillside cemetery, the pilgrim who shall in the days to come visit it as a sacred shrine, may behold at his feet the city of his love, where the home was planted, his children reared, and whose citizens sent him forth on his honorable public career of more than thirty years. The eye will rest upon the picturesque valley and the winding river, that were so photographed upon his mind and heart that they were to him strength and inspiration. But death cannot touch that which was best of him who sleepeth. While the Nation waits with uncovered head to pay its tribute at the grave of our friend, to us he is especially endeared. His memory will be that of a kind and courteous friend, a wise counsellor, an incorruptible statesman.

In the House, Mr. Robinson of Readfield said:

Mr. Speaker—I do not rise, sir, to eulogize Mr. Morrill. His life is his highest eulogy. But it would not be consonant with my feelings, nor consistent with my views of duty to my constituents, were I to allow this occasion to pass without a humble tribute to the worth and character of the Hon. Lot M. Morrill. I go down to the banks of our beautiful river in early summer. I see its waters hurrying down to the sea, bearing upon its bosom the wealth of our soil and the products of our industries. And it is to me a thing of beauty; nay, more, of power, of grandeur, of majesty. But away up in the hills in the northern part of our State, this river takes it rise, and gathering in the rivulets from either side it becomes our beautiful stream. So it is with the lives of many of our truly great men; commencing in obscurity and perhaps poverty, they widen and deepen into majestic proportions.

Though Mr. Morrill's life was for many years a public one, and his reputation a national one, yet that life and that reputation, in a measure, commenced in the town of Readfield about half a century ago, the town which I have the honor to represent. It was in the town of Readfield that Mr. Morrill married his wife, who now sits a lonely widow, mourning by the dead husband. It was in the town of Readfield that Mr. Morrill, in connection with the Hon. Timothy O. Howe, now Postmaster-Gen. of the United States, occupied a little seven by nine law office, commencing that successful, brilliant and wonderful career which has just been terminated by death. Readfield has looked upon the career of her esteemed adopted son with honorable pride. In those early days Mr. Morrill was a poor but ambitious young man, without the advantages of wealth or influential friends; but he won his way up through all the grades of office to the highest one within the gift of our own State, and to a seat in the councils of the nation and in the Cabinet at Washington. Mr. Morrill's education was, in a large measure, a self-education. Not having advantages of schools other than our common town schools and a few years at the Academy, he made the world of business his school and his associates in society his teachers, and drawing from them their practicalizing, refining and moulding influences, he became the self-reliant, affable and gentlemanly man we have known. He was a self-made man in the sense in which we say that he rightly and studiously developed the native powers with which God endowed him.

He belonged to that class of noblemen to which Lincoln and Garfield belonged, and others who have shed luster on the history of our country, and have exhibited to the world the fact that there are possibilities of manhood under a republican civilization which can be found nowhere else. In any other government than a republic like ours the career of such men would be simply impossible. Those men constitute the titled nobility of our land, an aristocracy not of wealth, not of birth, not of blood, but an aristocracy of brains, higher and purer and nobler than all others.

I do not purpose to analyze the characteristics of Mr. Morrill, but I wish to say that his self-development was not abnormal and onesided in its growth, as we some times find it in self-educated men, but it was symmetrical and well rounded in its proportion. The various and diverse positions of trust and responsibility, all of which he so faithfully filled, show that he was not only a self-reliant man, a strong man, but that there was a versatility in his character by which he was enabled to adapt himself to all these varied positions. But, sir, he is dead. No, not dead. Such men do not die. He lives. He lives in that character of sterling honesty and probity and unflinching fidelity to his mission. He lives in the legacy of an honorable and an unstained name which he bequeaths to his sorrowing family, a legacy more precious than that of gold or lands. He lives in the example which he has left to the young men of our country, that success does not come fortuitously but as the result of toil and unwearied effort and industry. In the language of our great poet who has but a few weeks preceded him to the land of shadows, he "departing has left behind him footprints on the sands of time,"

> "Footprints which perhaps another
> Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
> Some forlorn or ship-wrecked brother
> Seeing may take heart again."

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Spofford of Deer Isle, said: "It is not for me to garland the grave of the dead Senator with wreaths and eulogy, but I would lay upon it my heart's tribute of a single laurel leaf. We have been admonished on more than one sad occasion, and within a brief period, that before death's fatal scythe falls not the common grass alone, with worthless weeds and baser shrubs, but plants of renown, the tall and graceful cedar, the mighty oak that sends his roots abroad, and the sweet lilies of the valley that neither toil nor spin. With death the rags of poverty and the robes of majesty find no distinction. He enters alike the humble cottage and the national palace; he releases the galley slave from the toilsome oar and drags the reluctant monarch from his throne."

GOVERNOR'S STAFF. Gov. Robie has announced his staff as follows:

Adjutant General, Paymaster General and Quartermaster General—Gen. Geo. L. Beal of Norway.

Inspector General—General C. P. Mattocks of Portland.

Surgeon General—Col. Augustus Hamlin of Bangor.

Commissary General—Col. Samuel N. Campbell of Cherryfield.

Judge Advocate General—Col. Wm. F. Guptill, Saco.

Chaplain—Thos. Tyre, Auburn.

Inspector of Rifle Practice—Col. Enoch C. Farrington, Fryeburg.

Aides de Camp with title of Lieut. Col.—F. D. Pullen, Bangor; A. B. Nealy, Lewiston; Willard King, Calais; Wm. A. R. Boothby, Waterville; Wm. F. Boardman, Calais; J. Frank Hayden, Bath; Chas. C. Burrill, Ellsworth.

Military Secretary—Major Reuel Tolford McLellan.

The Gardiner *Home Journal* has just entered upon a new volume, and is as lively and interesting as ever. It is always spicy, intensely independent, and is a paper which a Kennebecer, wherever he may be, will always open and read.

DUST TO DUST. The funeral services of the late Hon. Lot M. Morrill were observed at his late residence on Winthrop street, Saturday forenoon, at eleven o'clock. The house was filled by his own townsmen and distinguished gentlemen from different parts of the State. Music was furnished by a quartette consisting of Messrs. Hawes and Sewall, Mrs. Fannie Milliken and Mrs. Jennie Whitehouse Chase of Augusta. The services were conducted by the Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., pastor of the First Parish church, Portland, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Ecob of Albany, N. Y., formerly of Augusta. Appropriate selections from the scriptures were read by the Rev. Dr. Hill, full of consolation and promise, after which in a few brief remarks he paid a just and grateful tribute to the high character and noble life of the deceased. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Ecob, who eloquently and touchingly referred to his acquaintance with Mr. Morrill which began when he was pastor of the South Congregational church in this city, and soon ripened into warm friendship. The speaker contrasted Mr. Morrill with Gambetta, for whom a sister republic is now mourning; and said that while the leadings of the mind of the great French statesman seemed to draw him away from his contemporaries, the life of our Maine Senator was full of inspiration and help for our fellow men. In closing he united with the preceding speaker in eulogizing the rare character and eminent ability of Mr. Morrill. The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Hill, after which those present were afforded an opportunity to view the remains. The remains of the dead Senator were enclosed in a casket covered with black broadcloth, with heavy silver handles. The casket was lined with cream-colored satin. On the open lid was a beautiful satin cross, composed of white japonicas and rosebuds with sprays of heath intermingled. At the head of the casket was a pillow of white pinks and rosebuds and vines of smilax, with the word "Father" in blue violets on a ground of white. Resting on a small table at the foot of the casket was a wreath of rosebuds and pinks, with a bar of white pinks at the foot on which was inscribed in letters made of blue violets, "Rest." The other floral offerings were very profuse and elegant, and the whole house was fragrant with their perfume. A large portrait of the dead statesman which hung in the hall-way was heavily and gracefully trimmed with smilax and lilies of the valley. At the base of the picture, resting on a table, was an elegant bouquet of lilies of the valley. During the obsequies the bells tolled, and the flags on all the public buildings were at half mast. After the exercises at the house the cortege moved to Forest Grove cemetery where the remains were buried. The bearers were Gov. Frederic Robie, Ex-Govs. Selden Connor, Joseph H. Williams and Sidney Perham, Hon. Nathan Webb, Judge Libbey, Hon. Geo. F. Talbot and L. B. Smith, Esq.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. The annual meeting of the Board of Agriculture commenced at the State House, Wednesday. Meeting called to order by the Secretary. The members of the Board were all present. The chair was ably filled by Pres. M. C. Fernald of the State College. The members of the Board at present are:

C. H. Cobb, East Poland, Androscoggin.
W. H. Pearson, Vassalboro, Kennebec.
E. W. Stetson, Damariscotta, Lincoln.
Geo. E. Brackett, Belfast, Waldo.
A. R. Lincoln, Dennysville, Washington.
Vacancy,—Hancock.
S. L. Holbrook, Brunswick, Sagadahoc.
J. K. Hammond, Paris, Oxford.
W. W. Harris, Cumberland Ctr. Cumberland.
Horace Bodwell, Acton, York.

Officers the past year:

A. R. Lincoln, President.
T. B. Hunter, Vice President.
Z. A. Gilbert, Secretary.

The Committee on Credentials, W. W. Harris, E. W. Stetson and S. L. Holbrook, reported, and report accepted. On motion voted the new members as follows, be admitted: Edw. Wiggin, Maysville, Aroostook; Albert R. Smiley, Skowhegan, Somerset; M. R. Mathews, Warren, Knox; O. T. Goodridge, Milo, Piscataquis; J. E. Bennoch, Orono, Penobscot; James W. Butterfield, Phillips, Franklin.

Dr. A. R. Lincoln was re-elected President, and C. H. Cobb, Vice-President.

The following resolve was read by W. H. Pearson of Kennebec, and unanimously given a passage:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board, Hon. Z. A. Gilbert, has been proved and approved by the Board, a man whose intelligent effort in advancing the agricultural interests of the State has proved him to be the right man in the right place.

The committee reported Hon. Z. A. Gilbert unanimously elected Secretary.

The President appointed as Committee on Pay Roll, Stetson of Lincoln, Ballentine of State College, Holbrook of Sagadahoc.

Hon. Geo. B. Barrows of Fryeburg, was present, and made remarks in regard to the present representation on the Board of Oxford county.

On motion, voted to lay the matter over to afternoon session.

On motion, voted that a committee of three, to consist of President M. C. Fernald, Secretary Z. A. Gilbert, and E. W. Stetson, be raised to act upon the matter of State Fertilizer Control Station. Mr. Brackett of Waldo, was added to the committee.

Adjourned to 2 P. M.

The afternoon was spent in the discussion of various farm topics.

BOOK PRINTING IN AUGUSTA. Very few people are aware that here in this city, Mr. E. C. Allen, in addition to his various newspaper and magazine publications, so quietly and unostentatiously is it managed, is publishing and selling in large numbers various books. The first book published by Mr. Allen was the "Life of Garfield," which had an immense sale. "Daughters of America; or, Women of the Century," by Phebe A. Hannaford, is another of Mr. Allen's publications. This book is handsomely illustrated and bound, and its sale has already reached into the thousands. By far the best book yet published by Mr. Allen, is "The Universe; or, The Wonders of Creation," by F. A. Pouchet. This work was written to inspire and extend to the utmost a taste for natural science, and no one can even casually read it without so being inspired. It lifts the veil which conceals the mysterious splendors of nature, and gathering material from creation at large, it contrasts the smallest of its productions with the mightiest. It is finely illustrated with two hundred and seventy wood cuts; it is printed upon the best of paper, in a most thorough and workmanlike manner; its binding exhibits great taste, and it is, in appearance, as well as in substance, a most superb book—one that any publishing house would be proud to publish. It is sold only by subscription, and we are glad to know that it is meeting with a large sale. Mr. Allen is entitled to succeed, for he is untiring in his endeavors to place no book before the public that is not a standard work, and he is determined that no publishing house shall surpass him in the thoroughness with which his works are finished in every detail, that he may have the satisfaction of knowing that his great success is deserved.

Miss Gertie Young, daughter of W. P. Young, now of this city, last fall picked up in a field at Milo, a large caterpillar which she safely placed in a box and awaited results. In a short time, on examination, she found that it had woven a nice home and had gone into winter quarters. When they moved she brought the box with her, but a day or two ago her curiosity got the better of her, and she opened the cocoon and turned the inmate out. It was alive, but it was neither one thing or another. It had been quietly going through its transformation; there were rudimentary wings and legs, but its career was nearly ended. Had it been allowed to remain, the groveling worm would have become a thing of beauty, lived upon the nectar of flowers and basked in the spring sunshine; all this it has lost through the curiosity and interference of one of Eve's daughters.

The sixty-third annual catalogue of the officers and students of the Colby University for the year 1882-'83 has appeared. The Freshman class numbers forty-two members and the summary of students shows 124 in attendance at the college. The faculty numbers thirteen members. Rev. G. D. B. Pepper, D. D., still continues at its head as president of the university. The catalogue makes a finely printed book of some 42 pages.

Mr. I. N. Wadsworth of Manchester, has been appointed by Mr. Luce, clerk in the Superintendent of Schools office, at the State House, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Maj. House. Mr. Wadsworth is a gentleman of culture, a graduate of Bowdoin College, and his appointment to the educational department is a very fitting one.

The meeting of directors of the Eastern Telegraph Company was held in this city, Wednesday night, and elected officers as follows: Hon. Frederic Robie, President; Fred E. Richards, Camden, Treasurer. This company is making arrangements to largely extend its lines early in the spring.

THE LEGISLATURE. In Senate, Thursday, bill an act to suppress pigeon shooting and similar sports, was referred to committee on judiciary. Resolutions were passed urging members of Congress to do all in their power to prevent any change in the two lights at Cape Elizabeth, and the two lights at Matinicus Rock. Mr. McLaughlin presented bill to prevent cruelty to animals. The bill provides that any person abusing animals in an inhuman manner shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding $200. The bill also relates to keeping of fowl or pigeons for shooting for sport or skill; to fighting cocks and dog fights. Under its provisions those who are present at such exhibitions shall be fined. The bill also has reference to the transportation of animals.

In House, Thursday, the chair appointed as the committee on temperance on the part of the House, Messrs. Robinson of Readfield, Eaton of Camden, Horr of Lewiston, Ham of Wales, Ives of Castine, Rogers of Bath and Lane of Raymond. An order was passed that "In all cities the judge of the municipal or police court shall make returns at the end of every month to the mayor and aldermen, of every criminal case which has come before him, and of its disposal; and for any neglect to make such return, he shall forfeit and pay to such city the sum of $100, to be recovered in an action of debt in the name of the treasurer of said city for the benefit of the same." Resolve against proposed change of lights on the coast of Maine was passed. Petitions presented: Of H. A. Luce and 66 others of St. Albans for establishment of fertilizer, trial and experiment station, to protect from fraud purchasers of fertilizers, seeds and feed; of Jasper Wyman and and 73 others for a law requiring counties to build and maintain certain bridges; of Francis G. Warren and 500 others asking for law regulating the hours of labor in manufacturing corporations with bill; bill an act to increase the capital stock of the Pepperell Manufacturing Co. to $1,500,000; and petition of the company in aid of same; of S. C. Richards and 107 others of Rangeley for authority to F. C. Hewey to clear channels, dredge bars and navigate Rangeley lake by steam; of Samuel Page and 56 others for a law to require that all horses shall be broken to service with open bridles; of Erastus Lermond and 37 others for establishment of fertilizers, trial and experiment stations; of W. B. Gilman et als. for establishment of fertilizer, trial and experiment station; of Rev. E. T. Pitts and 25 others of Limington, that such further legislation may be had as shall discourage hasty divorces and secure greater permanence in the marriage relations. Bills presented—To authorize the Eastern Telegraph Co. to lay wires under navigable water; to amend sec. 12, chap. 11 of the revised statutes, relating to schools. [strikes out the word "may" and inserts the word "shall I"]; to authorize Elmer E. Thomas to dredge bars and navigate Kennebago lake in the county of Franklin by steam; to amend sec. 1, chap. 22 of the revised statutes, so as to include iron and and wire fences in the provision prescribing what shall constitute legal fences.

In Senate, Friday, the chair announced as the committee of temperance, on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Maxwell of York, Tabor of Waldo, Stearns of Oxford. Services then took place on the death of Hon. Lot M. Morrill. Mr. Young pronounced a brief but eloquent eulogy, and was followed by Messrs. Lebroke of Piscataquis, Rust of Waldo, and Weeks of Kennebec. The following resolutions, presented by Mr. Young, then received a passage:

Whereas, By the death of Lot M. Morrill, the people of this State and nation have been called upon to mourn the loss of an eminent statesman; therefore,

Resolved, That the Senate desires to place on record its grateful remembrance of his high endowments, his life of uprightness and purity and his eminent services in the State and nation, and its deep sense of bereavement and loss.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President to represent the Senate at the funeral of Mr. Morrill.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions, signed by the Secretary of the Senate, be presented to the family of the deceased as an expression of sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Morrill, the Senate do now adjourn.

The following committee was appointed to attend the funeral: Messrs. Lebroke of Piscataquis, Hume of Washington, Rust of Waldo, Clark of Oxford, and Parkhurst of Aroostook.

The resolutions then received a passage, and the Senate adjourned to Monday forenoon at 11 o'clock.

In House, Friday, the following petitions were presented—Of C. W. Foster and 56 others asking for more stringent divorce law; of A. R. Savage and 2000 other of Lewiston, asking for re-enactment of ten hour law with suitable provisions for its enforcement; of citizens from Aroostook county, Ellsworth and Fryeburg, and from Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors; of T. R. Roberts et als. for a telegraph line from Bar Harbor to Ellsworth; of Bodwell Water Power Co., for increase of its capital stock to $1,000,000 and for other purposes; of A. N. Ward, et als. of Falmouth for discouragement of hasty divorces. Mr. Eaton of Camden, addressed the House at length on resolve for amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. It was then referred to the committee on Judiciary, on the ground that the proposition was to change the organic law of the State. Resolve relating to proposed change of lights off the coast of Maine received its final passage.

Services in honor of Hon. Lot M. Morrill then took place. The resolutions were presented by Mr. Heath of Augusta, after a brief eulogy, which was listened to with the deepest attention. The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Talbot of East Machias, who was followed by Mr. Powers of Houlton, in a brief and effective speech. Messrs. Spofford of Deer Isle, Hamlin of Bangor and Robinson of Readfield, paid tributes to Mr. Morrill's memory. The resolutions, which were of the same spirit of those passed by the Senate, were then unanimously adopted by a rising vote, and the House adjourned to Monday at 11 o'clock. The committee was announced as follows: Messrs. Talbot of Machias, Powers of Houlton, Heath of Augusta, Robinson of Readfield, Ives of Castine, Goodnow of Calais, Drew of Fort Farfield, Hall of Rockland, Spofford of Deer Isle, Emery of Saco, Horr of Lewiston, Hamlin of Bangor, Mattocks of Portland, Houston of Belfast and Moore of Thomaston.

In Senate, Monday, the resolve relating to the proposed change of lights on the coast of Maine was given its final passage. Petitions presented—Of H. A. Willis and 92 others in favor of Constitutional amendment; of Saco and Biddeford savings institution and 43 other savings banks and institutions in Maine asking for amendment of the Savings Bank law of the State, with bill [The bill provides for an enlargement of the field of investments open for savings banks; also that they may be authorized to loan on personal securities, with two good and sufficient sureties; that the State tax shall be one-half of one per centum annually, instead of one per centum. The trustees are prohibited from making any semi-annual dividend of a rate per centum which will make the aggregate amount of said dividend greater than the actual earnings of said bank or institution on hand. The bill is the result of consultation of officers of all savings banks in Maine, and is petitioned for by all]; of Willimantic Linen Co., by F. H. Drummond, agent, and 35 others, citizens of the town of Howard, in the county of Piscataquis, praying that the name of said town shall be changed from Howard to Willimantic; of John F. Sprague and three others of Monson, asking that the public laws of 1878, chap. 75, sec. 16, and acts amendatory thereof, be so amended as to prohibit transportation beyond the limits of the State of trout, togue and salmon caught in the fresh waters of this State; referred to the committee on Fisheries and Game; of Edward S. Marshall and others for charter for railroad from Portsmouth, N. H., to Union Bluff in the town of York, Me. Bill presented "an act to preserve human life," prohibiting the sale and use of toy pistols.

In House, Monday, bill presented to make valid the acts and doings of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad Co., and the city of Bangor, relative to the extension of the Bangor and Piscataquis railroad. The committe on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance were directed to inquire into the expediency of so amending chap. 41 of the revised statutes as to prevent the liability of excessive insurance. The committee on Temperance were directed to examine the report of the State commissioner for the sale of liquors and ascertain whether the same is made in conformity with the law under which said commissioner is empowered to make purchases and sales, and report to the House. Act to increase capital stock of Cabot Manufacturing Co., passed to be engrossed. Petitions presented—Of John H. Sedgley and 86 others of Richmond, of A. K. P. Buffum and 47 others, of M. S. Williams and 25 others, of Joseph Catland and 40 others of Thomaston, of Jetson D. Gilbert and 66 others of Lewiston, of S. B. Edwards and 52 others, of David F. Brown and 29 others of Bethel, of David Hasty and others, of Asa Getchell and 54 others of Litchfield, all for constitutional prohibitory amendment; of G. Rice and others of Sumner, of a committee of the General Conference of Congregational churches, of Z. A. Wheeler and others of Gorham and Scarboro', of Rev. Edgar F. Davis and 16 others of Gardiner, of Rev. B. Minard and 27 others of Gardiner and West Gardiner, all for more stringent divorce laws; of F. T. Waitt et als. of Calais, to establish a fertilizer control and experiment station; of Charles W. Foster et als. for a law to prohibit the sale of tobacco to any person less than 18 years of age; of W. M. Haynes and 100 others of Ellsworth, for legislation for better protection of fish and game.

In Senate, Tuesday, order passed instructing committee on Legislative Apportionment to take as a basis for apportionment the enumeration of the inhabitants of 1880 by the United States,—the number under said enumeration being 648.945.

The Senate at 12 M., proceeded to the election of U. S. Senator.

William P. Frye had	27
Harris M. Plaisted,	3

And William P. Frye had a majority of the whole number of votes.

Petitions presented for amendment of divorce laws, and for constitutional prohibitory amendment.

In House, Tuesday, petitions presented—Of E. P. Ricker and 44 others for charter for a railroad from Mechanic Falls to Gray, with bill; of W. H. Vinton and 13 others for same; of J. S. Briggs and 35 others for same; of S. O. Russell and 37 others for same; of the Kennebunk and Kennebunkport Railroad Co., for liberty to lease its road to the Boston and Maine, with bill; referred to the committee on Railroads. Bill an act to extend the charter of the Rumford Falls and Buckfield Railroad Co.; bill an act to amend sec. 10 of chap. 218 of the public laws of 1877 relating to savings banks; of B. F. Coburn et als. for change of law relating to killing partridge and ruffled grouse; of Samuel E. Spring and several thousand others from all sections of the State for a law to require the employment of a female physician in the insane hospital. Bill an act to amend chap. 124 of the laws of 1881, entitled an act to incorporate the Biddeford and Saco Water Co. A large number of petitions were presented for establishment of fertilizer experiment station. On motion of Mr. Talbot of East Machias, the House took up bill an act to cause the number of the inhabitants of the State to be ascertained exclusive of foreigners not naturalized and Indians not taxed. Mr. Talbot addressed the House at length in favor of the bill. It was refused a passage and indefinitely postponed.

House proceeded to vote for U. S. Senator.

William P. Frye had	108
Harris M. Plaisted,	37

And the Hon. Wm. P. Frye was declared to have received the largest number of votes.

In Senate, Wednesday, bill presented and referred, providing for voting for proxy, allowing persons who by reason of illness or otherwise are unable to go to the polls, to vote for proxy. Committee on Judiciary invited to inquire as to amendments of laws allowing corporations for manufacture of cotton, wool, or other textile fabrics, to organize under the general law, with capital stock not exceeding two million dollars. Order of inquiry as to change in law taxing insurance companies, so that law may bear equally on all companies.

In House, Wednesday, petition presented to appropriate $5,000 in each of the years 1883 and 1884, for the Maine General Hospital. Order passed looking to amendment of highway law in reference to removal of loose stones from highways; order presented to inquire as to restoration of death penalty in capital cases.

A convention of both branches was held in Representatives' Hall, for the purpose of comparing the views of the vote of the previous day for U. S. Senator; and it appearing that Hon. W. P. Frye had received a majority of the votes cast, he was declared duly elected U. S. Senator for six years, beginning the 4th of March, 1883.

GRANGE NOTES. The officers of Seaside Grange, Belfast, were recently installed by Worthy County Deputy D. O. Bowen, assisted by Sister Gracie Bowen, viz.: M., Oscar Hills; O., H. McKeen; L., Albert Knowlton; S., Edward Cunningham; A. S., I. T. Bowen; C. Geo. Crocker; T., Alvah Redman; Sec'y, J. G. Aborn; G. K., Ames Staples; P., Mrs. Oscar Hills; F. Mrs. H. McKeen; C., Mrs. J. Condon; L. A. S., Mrs. J. G. Aborn. Work in the 3d and 4th degrees, and remarks for the good of the Grange, were followed by a nice treat of apples, candy and peanuts, and the evening was very enjoyable to all. Seaside now numbers 73 members.

Officers of Farmers' Pride Grange, of Lincolnville, for the ensuing year, have been elected and installed as follows: D A. Wadlin, M.; J. Hills, O.; H. Anderson, L.; S. B. Coleman, S.; C. Kendall, A. S.; C. R. Hills, C; E. L. Hills, T.; A. I. Pitch er, S.; J. Dean, G. K.; Mrs. H. Herrick, C.; Mrs. S. J. Moody, P.; Mrs. A. Pierce, F.; Mrs. A. M. Rackliff, L. A. S.

Union Harvest Grange of Centre Montville, on a recent evening, publicly installed the following officers for the present year: H. P. Barker, M.; G. H. Thompson, O.; Oramel Murray, L.; Arnold Turner, S.; Frank Bryant, A. S.; Mrs. G. H. Thompson, Chap.; Leonard Edmunds, Treas.; Mrs. M. E. Harriman, Sec.; R. F. Jackson, G. K.; Mrs. H. P. Barker, P.; Mrs. Chester Heal, F.; Mrs. Wm D. Tasker, C.; Mrs. Abby Donley, L. A. S. After installation the audience listened to singing by Alonzo Poland and family, and singing by the choir. Then the well filled baskets were brought forth and relieved of a goodly portion of their contents. After this they listened to a comic speech and a comic song by Wm. D. Tasker, which put smiling faces on all, especially on the younger portion, and a song by Master Weldon A. Poland, who kept them in good spirits, and at the close received applause.

The Grange at Morrill, at its last meeting, after the installation of officers, had a bona fide wedding. Bro. A. H. Boulter and Mrs. Eunice Gove of Searsmont, were conducted to the Grange Altar and united in holy wedlock by Past Master J. R. Mears, Esq., in presence of the Grange and invited friends. A bountiful supper was then partaken of, followed by work in the first degree.

The regular meeting of Hancock Pomona Grange, P. of H., was held with Verona Grange, at Emery Hall, Bucksport, Saturday, Jan. 6. A large number of representatives were present from all the subordinate granges, notwithstanding the extremely severe weather, which shows that the interests of the order have a large place in the hearts of its members. There were also present visitors from Penobscot County Grange. Besides other exercises, the questions were discussed, "How shall we best inform and interest the Grange?" "Resolved, That woman does not occupy the position for which her attainments qualify her."

At a regular meeting of Maysville Centre Grange, the following officers were chosen: E. Wiggin, M.; C. P. Ferguson, O.; Isaac Clark, S.; Chas. C. Rolf, A. S.; D. B. Jewett, L.; C. Hayford, C.; Fred S. Wiggin, Sec.; F. B. Smith, T.; J. H. Currier, G. K.; Mrs. E. E. Parkhurst, P.; Mrs. E. Wiggin, F.; Mrs. D. B. Jewett, C.; Mrs. Isaac Clark, L. A. S.

At a meeting of No. Farmington Grange, holden at Grange Hall, Jan. 6th, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Chauncy Bangs, M.; M. C. Hobbs, O.; W. P. Craig, L.; V. L. Craig, S.; C. E. Farmer, A. S.; Simon Bragg, C.; S. P. Russell, T.; H. A. Thompson, Sec.; H. H. Corbett, G. K.; Mrs. C. L. Craig, P.; Mrs. Annie Corbett, F.; Mrs. S. E. Bean, C.; Mrs. R. A. Thompson, L. A. S.; Miss Flora Howe, Organist.

At the regular meeting of East Sangerville Grange, P. of H., January 6th, the following officers were installed for the ensuing year: K. P. Knowlton, M.; J. C. Watson, O.; Coridon Knowlton, L.; W. D. Douty, S.; C. E. Prescott, A. S.; Abel Oakes, C.; M. Watson, T.; G. E. Pond, Sec.; C. H. Cleaves, G. K.; C. A. Pond, C.; M. M. Prescott, P.; L. S. Jackson, F.; M. E. Knowlton, Stewardess.

The various Granges of York county held a meeting, Monday, with the Grangers of Biddeford and Saco. The meeting was called to order by S. M. Blake, the Worthy Master. Remarks were made by Ivory Lord and others, but the principal speaker was Gov. Robie, who spoke very interestingly for half an hour. The attendance was large.

The Dirigo Business College, in this city, is actually full, and is obliged to refuse admission. Its continued and increasing popularity is a just tribute to the efforts of the management to make it the best practical school for boys and girls in the State. A few seats will be vacated Feb. 1st.

Many who never complain are nevertheless seriously ill. Use Brown's Iron Bitters and there will be no cause of complaint.

Mr. Noel B. Potter of Webster, has been appointed to the position of private secretary to Governor Robie.

Hoods, scarfs, ribbons and fancy articles can be made any color wanted with the Diamond Dyes. All the popular colors.

Clergymen, speakers, singers, and actors, find that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral improves and aids the voice.

City News.

Mrs. Emily S. Stinson died at her residence on Green street, a little past midnight of Thursday in the 53d year of her age. She was visited with a stroke of paralysis on the 22d of December, and has since been gradually sinking until the end came. Mrs. Stinson was the daughter of the late Jacob Stanwood, who removed from Ipswich, Mass., to this city and was long known as one of our most prominent citizens. Her husband, David Stinson, formerly of Auburn, as Brigade Quartermaster of Gen. Butler's expedition, died at Ship Island, during the rebellion, two of his sons having been killed in battle or dying from the effects of the war. Mrs. Stinson leaves two children, George S., who is connected with the United States revenue department, and Walter D., who is money order clerk in the Augusta post-office. This lady was very highly esteemed. The funeral services were held in the Congregationalist church, on Sunday, and were attended by Rev. Mr. Ecob.——His many friends were glad to greet the Rev. J. H. Ecob, last Sunday, in his old place in the pulpit of the Granite church. He preached with his usual eloquence and power.——The committee of the Kennebec bar, appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Mr. Morrill, Hons. J. W. Bradbury, Joseph Baker, and Samuel Titcomb, reported Monday, a set of appropriate resolutions; they were unanimously accepted, and the clerk directed to send a copy to the family of the deceased.——As will be seen by a call published elsewhere, the annual mass convention of the Maine State Temperance Society, is to be held in this city on Wednesday and Thursday, January 24th and 25th.——E. & J. Atkins & Co. have rented the building immediately south of the furniture factory at the west end of the dam and will put in a circular saw for the purpose of sawing up their logs, of which they have bought some two or three hundred cords, into material for the manufacture of boxes.——Ought to pass was yesterday reported in the legislature on bill an act to authorize the city of Augusta to apply the noble bequest of the late Mr. Lithgow, and to incorporate the Lithgow Library and Reading Room.——The Augusta Water Company, being short of water in their reservoir, have for several days been forcing water into it from the Kennebec, by the steamer belonging to the fire department. We understand the company intends to purchase a steamer of their own.——Mr. E. P. Tobie of Providence, R. I., has been assigned to prepare an address on the late Maj. John D. Myrick, to be delivered at the next reunion of the First Maine Cavalry. The Department of Maine has issued a general order on the death of Maj. Myrick.——Dr. Harlow, of the Insane Hospital, is rapidly recovering from his illness.

Kennebec County News.

The workmen of the North Wayne Tool Co., with their families, with invited friends, met at the school house hall to partake of an oyster supper, gotten up by Mr. S. A. Nelke, the efficient superintendent of the company, and Hon. Fred Atwood of Winterport, the celebrated agricultural implement dealer. Mr. Atwood is a large buyer of scythes and axes from the North Wayne Tool Co., annually buying about 1000 dozen scythes, and from 200 to 500 boxes of axes, and this act is much appreciated.——At the annual meeting of the Winthrop Dairying Association, Jan. 13th, the company was reported in very good condition. Cheese made the past season, 87.905 lbs. The directors declared a dividend of 8 per cent. They elected the following officers for the ensuing year: A. C. Carr, President; J. H Moore, Secretary; R. Allen, C. Kezar, J. J. Tinkham, N. Kimball, Directors.——A race took place on the ice, at Gardiner, Tuesday, between "Dustpan" and "Watchmaker," for a purse of $250, best in four. "Dustpan" carried three heats and won the race, taking the purse.——Friday night, Cutler Post, of Togus, celebrated its 13th anniversary with music and a supper for 400.——Saturday a large two-story house situated in the northerly part of the town of Manchester, and owned by Mr. S. S. Boynton, was destroyed by fire. No one was in the house but Mrs. Sarah Boynton the mother of Mr. Boynton, a lady in the 99th year of her age.——Mr. John D. Lord of Hallowell, is probably the oldest mason in the State. He was made a member of Kennebec Lodge of Hallowell, in 1818, and therefore has been a member of the order for 65 years. Mr. Lord was one of the 22 incorporators of the Lodge, and with the death of Judge Gilman becomes the sole survivor.——An earnest farmer in Hallowell is interested in the matter of proposing to the farmers of Hallowell and vicinity the establishment of an associated dairy for butter markets.——Augustus Bell of Albion, a ten year old lad, fell from the scaffold to the barn floor, a distance of 12 feet, breaking both bones in the left fore-arm.——Otis Meader of Albion, has been elected W. Overseer of the County Grange.——At a recent meeting in West Waterville it was decided to circulate a petition for a change of the name of that town, and the name of Weldon was agreed upon by those present as the new name.——News has been received that Mr. Lincoln D. Farr, a prominent oil-cloth manufacturer of Camden, N. J., died in that city on Sunday evening, last. He was ill about two weeks, and his death resulted from blood poisoning. Mr. Farr was a native of Manchester, Me., and went to New Jersey from that town.

MAINE AGRICULTURAL NEWS. At the annual meeting of the Sagadahoc Agricultural and Horticultural Society, the following officers were elected: President, Charles E. Townsend, Brunswick, (Mr. Mallett declining a re-election); Vice Presidents, F. C. Jordan, Brunswick, Bardwell Patten, Bowdoinham, and S. P. Wilson, Bowdoin; Executive Committee, Sumner F. Holbrook, Brunswick, Bryce M. Patten, Topsham, John Magoun, Bath, E. H. Totman, Richmond, John P. Cobb, Bowdoinham; Corresponding Secretary, S. F. Dike, Bath; Recording Secretary, I. E. Mallett, Topsham; Treasurer, L. E. Smith, Brunswick, (Mr. B. R. Jordan absolutly declining a re-election); Auditors, I. P. Tebbetts, Otis F. Thompson, Topsham, and I. P. Booker, Brunswick.——The farmers in Calais are asking 70 cents a bushel for potatoes, and many are holding on to theirs for a higher price in the spring. Considerable hay has come in the past week and sold for from $10 to $12 a ton.——Messrs. Dow & Cochrane, who last year leased Brigadier's Island farm, Searsport, for the purpose of breeding Shorthorn stock, have dissolved partnership and the business will be continued by Mr. L. A. Dow. He has lately sold two full bloods, a yearling bull unnamed to Martin Whitten of Montville, and a heifer, Beulah 3d, to Joseph Town of Saco. He is wintering 45 head of cattle, some 150 sheep, and several Berkshire swine.——Ripley Ireland has sold his farm in Washburn, to an "outside" man, Mr. Farnham, for $1,350. Three years ago Mr. Ireland bought the place for $350 and put up a small stable and ell. He says he has raised enough on the farm, to leave the price received for it clear profit. Who says there is no money in Aroostook real estate?——The annual meeting of the East Sangerville Cheese Factory Association was held January 6th. The affairs of the company are in a satisfactory condition. During the season, cheese was made beginning January 5th and closing September 30th. Amount of milk received, 218,201.; cheese made, 23,145 lbs. Officers elected for the present year: E. G. Flanders, Pres.; Wm. Jackson, Sec.; H. L. Leland, Treas.; E. G. Flanders, Henry Knowlton, Wm. Jackson, Directors.——The annual meeting of the Penobscot Farmers' Club was held at Bangor on Saturday last. The meeting in the forenoon was called to order by the President, R. W. Murch. As there had been no subject named for discussion, B. G. Eaton of Brewer, suggested as a topic, "Does it pay to cut the second crop of grass?" Mr. Griffin has had but little experience in cutting second crop, but is of the opinion that it does not pay. When mown a second time in the same season, the roots are so exposed during the winter that almost always a smaller crop invariably follows the next season. If it is desirable to take off a part of the second growth, it is better to feed it off to some extent. He cut two hundred tons last season—does not think his whole farm average is over one ton to the acre. Mr. Peaslee is so situated that it does pay for him to cut a second crop. Has cut in a single year as much as four and a half tons to the acre, and has cut six crops from the same grounds in three successive years without injury to the grounds. Others took part in the debate, after which officers were elected for the ensuing year: R. W. Murch, President; Coolidge Comins, R. H. Hunt, A. G. Kent, Vice Presidents; J. E. Shaw, Secretary; C. M. Freeman, B. G. Eaton, J. E. Shaw, Prudential Committee.——At a meeting in Bangor, Tuesday, of the delegates from the various agricultural societies of Penobscot county, J. E. Bennoch of Orono, was elected a member of the board of agriculture.——A Farmers' Institute will be held at Skating Rink Hall, Brunswick, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, under the direction of the Board of Agriculture.

VEGETINE.—This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs and barks, that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it.

Items of Maine News.

A petition is in circulation in Bangor, calling upon the legislature to erect an Insane Asylum in Eastern Maine.

A blacksmith shop at Lagrange, kept by Doble, was consumed by fire Thursday night with tools. There was a small insurance.

A building in Oldtown owned by Mrs. Bean and occupied as a saloon by Joseph Cody, was burned to the ground Monday forenoon.

A fire at Basin Mills, Friday forenoon, destroyed the dwelling house belonging to Dennis Cronin. Furniture mostly saved. The property was insured.

The President sent to the Senate, on Tuesday, the nomination of Col. Fred N. Dow as collector of customs for the district of Portland and Falmouth.

The stove store of Lemont & Fisher on Lisbon street, Lewiston, took fire at midnight, Monday. The building was nearly destroyed. Some of the stock was saved.

James Murray alias James Wilson, has been arrested in Bangor for victimizing by gambling operations and bound over to the February term of the Supreme Judicial Court

Col. Daniel White, Commanding 2d Regiment Infantry, M. V. M., has tendered his resignation. Col. White has been in the Army and State Militia for over twenty years.

Mrs. Priscilla Mooers died in Bath last week, at the wonderfully advanced age of 102 years and 9 months. It is the most extreme case of longevity ever recorded in that city.

The number of barrels of lime manufactured in Rockland the past year is 976.160. an increase over the previous year of 59,093 barrels. The prices have ruled steadier than in 1881.

Charles Harford of Belfast, who was taken from the Reform School and sentenced to Portland jail for arson, for trying to set the school on fire, died at the jail from congestion of the brain after a week's illness.

Rev. Thomas Tyre, pastor of Hampshire St. M. E. church of Auburn, has received from Bosworth Post, G. A. R. of Portland, an invitation to deliver the annual Memorial Day oration in Portland, on the 30th of May next.

Tuesday morning, the house of O. F. Humphrey, on Graham's Hill, So. Thomaston, was burned to the ground; insured for $1500. The house and furniture of Catherine Boggs, unoccupied, caught fire and was burned. No insurance.

A steam, spool, bobbin and stave mill near the railroad station at Fryeburg, owned by Fellows & Emery, was burned Tuesday forenoon; set by sparks from the chimney. The safe was pulled out in good condition. Loss, $3000; partially insured.

The following are the post-office changes for the past week: Offices established—East Lebanon, York county, Melvin Wentworth, postmaster. Postmasters appointed—Harrison, Cumberland county, Asa P. Whitney; Togus, Kennebec county, Andrew J. J. Smith.

The President sent to the Senate the name of Wilfred B. Rich for postmaster at Camden. The nomination has stirred up quite an excitement in Camden, where some of the people say that it is not carrying out the principle of civil service reform The Senate has confirmed the nomination.

A Captain Tracy, of Eastport, who went to Pembroke to attend the New Year's dance, was pounded and kicked until there was but little life left in him, and then robbed of a gold watch and forty or fifty dollars in money; he claims that he was drugged before the assault and robbery.

The annual meeting of the Bodwell Water Power Company has been held in Bangor and the following officers elected; Secretary, A. W. Butler, of Milford; Treasurer, G. F. Dillingham, Oldtown, and Directors J. R. Bodwell, Joseph L. Smith, Wm. B. Hayford, Charles K. Lord and Charles Hamlin.

The Washburn library at Livermore will be erected wholly by Elihu B. and William D. Washburn. It is to be a memorial of their father and will be a costly and elegant affair. The late C. C. Washburn gave $375,000 to found an orphan asylum at Minneapolis in memory of his mother.

At three o'clock, Thursday morning, in North Anson village, the car house, two passenger cars and a mail and baggage combination car, the property of the Somerset Railroad, were burned. The fire is supposed to have started from a hot stove in one of the cars. The burned passenger cars were the only ones owned by the railroad.

In 1875, a young man named Whitehouse of Lewiston, was killed on the Grand Trunk Railroad. Oliver P. Cummings was engineer at the time, and was also injured. He sued the corporation, and it has been carried from court to court, until on law questions it was taken to the court at Washington, which has just rendered a verdict in favor of Cummings for $10,700, with costs and interest.

Wm. P. Burr of Brewer, died Tuesday of consumption, after a protracted illness, aged about fifty years. The deceased had been postmaster and town clerk of Brewer for many years, holding both these offices until his death. He was one of the publishers of the Ellsworth American from '70 to '75, and has represented Brewer and Orrington in the lower branch of the Maine legislature.

Fire in Hampden Sunday forenoon entirely destroyed the paper mill of J. & B. Crosby & Co. The mill was about 225 feet long and 70 wide, and was extensively built over and repaired last summer. The fire was discovered about half an hour after the night crew left the mill. Six to seven tons of manufactured paper was also burned. A portion of the stock of rags and paper was saved. Loss about $15,000 on the mill and machinery and $2000 to $3000 on stock. Insurance $1500, in the Bangor Mutual.

George W. Swallow of Lowell, Mass., went to Lewiston Wednesday and found his wife living with Earl D. Robertshaw. Mrs. Swallow is mother of five children, two of whom she brought to Lewiston. Robertshaw was arraigned in the Lewiston municipal court Thursday and ordered to recognize in $500 at the January term. He could not get sureties and was taken to jail. Mr. Swallow offered to support his wife if she would go back to Lowell and care for the children. She said "No I have cast my lot with Robertshaw and shall remain here till he is out of jail."

A despatch from New York Saturday says that the bark John Kepler, at that port from Hamburg, reports that Dec. 20th she sighted a vessel to the leeward driving without sails and with colors at half-mast. She bore down on her and found her to be the bark Norton Stover, of Portland, for the river Platte, in a sinking condition, with loss of rudder, bulwarks stove and stanchions and water ways started. The captain and crew requested to be taken off. As the vessel was in no condition to withstand further bad weather the Kepler kept under small sail and took them off, eleven persons in number, saving but a small portion of their effects. The sea was running high and the appearance of the sky was threatening. Before leaving they set the vessel on fire in several places, at the time being in latitude 3701, longitude 53.19. The Norton Stover was thoroughly repaired and recaulked and sailed Dec. 9th for Paysandu, South America, laden with lumber and box shooks belonging to A. B. Morton & Sons of Baltimore. The vessel was owned by Chase, Leavitt & Co., and others of Portland. She was built in Harpswell in 1864. She had on board a crew of nine men and Capt. Henley had his two children with him.

Martin Daly and Geo. Cutler, two young men of Bangor, left that city, Oct. 24, for the Aroostook wilderness on a hunting and fishing excursion. They returned a few days since and relate an interesting story of a terrible experience in the woods. They were all right until late in November, when a heavy snow hemmed them in, and they went to take up their traps. They got their feet wet on Mansawgan Lake, and before they reached camp the feet of both men were frozen. They reached camp in an exhausted state after a terrible journey on the frozen overflowed lakes. Later while on the Aroostook River, as Mr. Cutler was loading his rifle, a cartridge exploded and both his eyes were filled with powder, rendering the unfortunate man entirely sightless. The next day the two sportsmen set out for the Ox Bow, a small settlement on the Aroostook River, and Daly was obliged to lead Cutler eight miles through the woods with a stick, each taking one path of the double "tote road." The two reached Bangor after four days' travel, and by the aid of a physician Cutler's eyesight was saved, although he will always bear the marks of the powder. Mr. Cutler is a son of Hon. John L. Cutler, President of the Maine Senate.

After all the arguments about cheapness and quality it appears that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy for the cure of Coughs and Colds ever offered to the public. The price is only 25 cents a bottle and every druggist in the land sells and recommends it.

Items of General News.

Persons frozen to death are found in the streets of Moscow, Russia, daily.

Gov. Cullom has been nominated by the republicans of Illinois for the United States Senate.

Fifteen cities in the United States averaged 10 1-2 degrees of temperature Friday morning.

A fire early Tuesday morning destroyed the principal portion of Main street, Plainville, Conn. Loss $20.000.

Vermont Academy at Saxton's River has just received a gift of $12,000 from four prominent men of Vermont.

Hon. E. B. Washburn, Ex-Minister to France, was painfully though not seriously injured at New Orleans on Thursday.

Friends of Freeman, the Pocasset child murderer, now in the Danvers Insane Asylum, are preparing to test in the courts his insanity.

Geo. Scheller, lessee of the bar room in the Newhall House, at Milwaukee, has been arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the hotel.

Robinson and Crapo introduced into Congress, last week, petitions from 21,000 citizens of Massachusetts favoring a reduction of the sugar tariff.

Prof. Mitchell of the Mississippi River Commission says it will cost $41,500,000 to complete the improvements. That is the tail end of the river and harbor steal.

There is a greater snow fall in Washington than there has been for years. Travel is greatly obstructed. The Signal Service predicts additional storms.

A bill in equity has been filed by the State of Pennsylvania against the Union Telegraph Company for violating the provisions of the constitution relative to the purchasing or consolidation of competing lines.

Hon. Marshall Jewell, chairman, has received a letter from S. W. Dorsey, in which the latter tenders his resignation as Secretary of the Republican National Committee, on account of physical disability It will undoubtedly be accepted.

The Prince of Wales, on Saturday, unveiled the statue at the royal military academy at Woolwich, England, which was erected to the memory of the French prince imperial by the subscriptions of 25,000 officers and men of the British army at a cost of £4310.

Friends of the whiskey interist are more despondent than they were. After getting the $90,000,000 of whiskey taxes deferred for three years through the Senate, they are met with signs of unexpected opposition in the House, whither the bill is now returned with amendments.

Chas. W. Cook the New Hampshire murderer, died in prison on the 9th. On his death-bed, he confessed to the crime with which he was charged. On his confession made some time ago, Joseph Buzzell was hanged for hiring Cook to shoot Miss Hanson, after a noted contest before the Supreme Court and Legislature.

The Cape Ann Advertiser figures that the 275 barrels of mackerel taken in the Bay of St. Lawrence last year by the Yankee Lass of Boston, cost the United States by remission of duties and interest on the Halifax award no less than $1400 per barrel. The Yankee Lass was the only United States vessel that fished in Provincial waters.

Robert E. Pattison was inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania Tuesday. In his inaugural he says: I adopt as of direct application to the present time a sentence from President Jackson's first inaugural, in which he says: "The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties in characters too legible to be overlooked the task of reform."

Albert Cobb, of Cobb's island, near Norfolk, Virginia, with a wrecking crew in a surf boat, boarded a schooner ashore off the island and, while on board, their boat broke adrift, and they were compelled to take to the rigging. They were afterward rescued by the crew of the life-saving station, but since that time three of the men have died from the effects of exposure. Capt. Cobb is not expected to live.

A shipment of $100,000 was made by the sub-treasury at New York through Wells, Fargo & Co. to the United States fleet on the Pacific by steamer City of Para, which arrived at Aspinwall the 29th ult. The money was American gold coin and packed in two small kegs weighing 200 lbs. each. They were received in the Panama Railroad Company's vault. Delivery was not made until the 17th inst. when on opening the vault it was discovered that one keg was missing.

The brig Goldfinder, Capt. Stuart, St. Domingo for Boston, with a cargo of logwood, was picked up at sea on the 11th inst., eleven miles southeast of Cape Henlopen, by a steam tug and towed into Delaware Breakwater. The crew had suffered terribly from excessively cold weather. After arriving on the coast four were frozen to death. The captain was also frost bitten, and when discovered by the tug there was only one man able to work the vessel which was completely covered with ice.

One ballot was taken in the Massachusetts House, Tuesday, for U. S. Senator, as follows: Whole number, 237; necessary to a choice, 119; Hoar, 108; Long, 29; Crapo, 10; Bowerman, 82; Ranney, 2; Butler, 2; Robinson, 2; C. F. Adams, 1; Edward Atkinson, 1; no choice. In the Senate a ballot for U. S. Senator was taken, and on the 5th ballot John D. Long was elected. The ballot was as follows: Hoar, 16; Long, 21; Crapo, 2; Bowerman, 1. Balloting was to be resumed Wednesday.

The joint resolution offered by Mr. Kasson, providing conditionally for the termination of the treaty with the Hawaiian Government, requests the President to take such steps as may be needful to bring about a revision of the treaty that the clause relative to the introduction of Hawaiian, muscovado, brown and unrefined sugars free of duty may be so changed as to permit the character and grades of such duty-free sugars to be determined by their percentage of absolute fineness or classification, instead of the color test, the standard not, however, to impair the spirit of reciprocity.

One hundred and twenty women, 90 men and 60 children, were burned to death in the circus in Southern Russia, on Saturday. The fire was caused by fireworks on the stage igniting the curtain. The audience numbering 800 persons rushed to the front door, but it opened inwards, and as the crowd pressed forward, it was rendered useless. A rush was then made to the two side doors, both of which were nailed up, thus compelling the people to take to the windows, from which many sprang into the street with clothes a sheet of flame. Eye witnesses state that when the doors were finally opened, a mass of burning persons was visible within.

The planters' hotel, one of the largest in St. Louis, took fire Sunday morning shortly before five o'clock and burned so rapidly that four persons lost their lives. The greatest confusion prevailed when the alarm was given and nearly all the guests escaped in their night clothes. The weather was intensely cold and the firemen thereby greatly hindered in their work. It is thought there are more than four victims. Three dead bodies were found. Loss to the hotel will not exceed $30,000. Nearly three hundred people filled with horrible recollections of the Milwaukee holocust, were dashing hither and thither through the main corridors and down the several stair ways into the office and street. Hotel employees acted with good sense and promptness, rapping long and loud on every door in the house and five minutes later making a a second trip to insure that everybody was up and advised of the danger. Very few waited to dress.

WINTER DROUTH. The drouth from which the farmers and manufacturers of northern New England, especially of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, are now suffering, is in its duration and severity almost if not quite unprecedented. The effects felt last autumn in diminished crops were severe, and the continued scarcity of water is not only subjecting the farmers to great inconvenience in securing a supply for domestic purposes and for their stock, but the manufacturing interests, especially those dependent on water power, are experiencing all the serious inconvenience and loss consequent upon a water famine. While our large manufacturers in Maine have not suffered severely, in Manchester, N. H., some 2000 operatives are idle. The Merrimac river is lower than ever in the history of manufacturers upon its banks. The great mills at Nashua and Great Falls besides those at Manchester are running half to two-thirds time. In Vermont there is great inconvenience from drouth. During all this continued drouth there has been water enough at the Augusta dam, probably, to turn all the cotton mills in Maine.

The people of Lewiston are to give Gov. Robie a grand reception at City Hall, on the evening of Feb. 1st. The members of the Legislature with their ladies will be invited to attend the reception, and it is expected that the Legislature will adjourn on the afternoon of that day. On the 8th of March, the Second Regiment M. V. M., will give a grand military reception to Governor Robie and Staff and General Chamberlain and Staff.

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1883.

Amount of stock at market: Cattle, 2006; sheep and lambs, 9080; swine, 20,-315; veals, 45; number of western cattle, 1746; northern and eastern cattle, 260.

Prices of beef cattle per 100 lbs., live weight: Extra quality, $7 00—@7 25—; first, $6 00—@6 87½; second, $5 00—@5 87½; third, $4 00@4 87½; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 00@3 87½.

Brighton Hides—9½@00c per lb.
Brighton Tallow—8½c per lb.
Country Hides—Light ones, 6½c per lb.; heavy, 8½c per lb.
Country Tallow—4½@5c per lb.
Calf Skins—12@12½c per lb.
Sheep and Lamb Skins—$1@$1.25 each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By	Number.	Pr. per 100 lbs live wt.	Live wt.	Average weight
J. Stetson & Son	15	5 75	"	1148
do	10	5 85	"	1190
do	8	5 80	"	1206
do	11	6 25	"	1243
do	4	6 00	"	1162
do	17	5 50	"	1150
E. Farrell,	11	6 10	"	1150
do	8	5 50	"	950
Fitch & Eames,	13	6 00	"	1175
do	6	5 75	"	1100
do	6	5 87½	"	1150
A. N. Monroe	22	6 25	"	1414
do	60	6 30	"	1475
do	18	6 10	"	1382
do	18	5 75	"	1375
do	46	5 25	"	1210
do	20	5 50	"	1208

The cattle trains were delayed, and did not get into market until late on Tuesday. The quality of the cattle brought in mostly of a good grade, selling quick, at prices ranging from 5¾ to 6¾c. per lb. live weight. There was but a light call for shipping cattle, most of those brought in being sold to butchers. There were but few cattle sold for more than 6½c. per lb., live weight.

Working oxen are in limited demand. Few pairs each week being all the markets require. At this season of the year prices for them range from $85@170 per pair.

Milch cows. Extra, $55@20; ordinary, $18@50; springers, $18@70; farrow cows, $15@30 per head. Some nice milch cows were in from Maine.

Veal calves in good demand, at 2½ to 7½c. per lb., live weight.

Store Cattle.—Only a few in market. Most of the small Cattle that are in a fair condition are sold to butchers to slaughter.

Sheep and Lambs—The supply from the West cost the same as those in last week. Sheep cost 5¼@6¼c; Lambs 5½@6½ per lb.

Swine. Western fat hogs cost, landed at the slaughter houses, 6¾ to 7¼ c per lb., live weight. On store pigs prices are from 6 to 12c per lb. for live weight; or $2 00 to $14 00 per head.

Boston Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.

FLOUR—We quote sales at $3 00@3 50 for Western Superfine; $3 75@4 25 for common extras; $4 50@6 00 for Wisconsin extras; and $4 75@6 00 per bbl. for Minnesota extras, including choice baker's brands; winter wheats are selling at $5 00@5 25 for Michigan, $5 00@6 for Ohio Indiana and $5 50@6 25 for Illinois and St. Louis; spring wheat patents are selling at $7 00@7 50 and winter wheats at $6 25@7 00 per bbl. Corn Meal has been selling at $3 10@3 10 per bbl. Rye Flour sells at $3 50@4 00 per bbl. In Oat Meal sales have been at 5 50@6 00 per bbl. for common and fancy Western.

GRAIN—There is a dull feeling for Corn and prices are lower. We quote the different grades of mixed and yellow at 60@73c per bush., as to quality. Oats have been arriving quite freely and prices are lower, with a moderate demand. The sales of No. 1 and extra white have been at 53@54c; No. 2 white at 51@51½ and No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white at 49@50 per bush. In Rye the sales have been at 75@00c per bush. Shorts have been selling at $18 00@19 00 and Fine Feed and Middlings at $19@22 per ton. Cotton Seed Meal $30@31, per ton.

PROVISIONS—The pork market is firm. The sales of prime clear at $16 00@16 50 for prime; $19 00@19 50 for mess, and $20 @ 21 00 for clear, including backs. Beef sells at $10 00@13 00 per bbl. for mess, $10 00@13 00 for extra mess, and $14 00@16 00 per bbl. for extra plate and family. Lard is firm. Sales at 11@11½c per lb., for city and Western. Smoked Hams are selling at 11@12½c per lb. as to quality.

PRODUCE—In butter sales, Western and Northern creameries have been at 37@40c for choice and 28@36c per lb. for fair and good; New York and Vermont dairy at 27@30c for choice and 22@26c for fair and good; Western dairy packed at 25@28c for choice and 18@24c for fair and good; and Western ladle packed at 25@26c for choice and 17@24c for fair and good. Cheese is in demand. Sales of choice at 13@14c; fair to good at 10@12½, and common and skim at 6@9c per lb. Eggs have been selling at 33@34c for Eastern, Vermont and New York; 30—@31c for Canada, P. E. Island and Nova Scotia, Western 26@28c. Beans are in steady demand. The sales of choice pea beans have been at $2 80@2 90; choice mediums at $2 70@2 75; yellow eyes at $3 40@3 40. Red Kidneys are selling in small lots at $3@3 50 per bushel. Choice Canada peas are selling at $1 10@1 15, and common at 85c@95 per bush. Potatoes have been in demand. We quote Eastern and Northern Rose and Prolifics at 85@90c Pearless and White Brooks sell at 75@80c. Apples are in fair demand at 8@9c., for quartered and sliced. New evaporated are selling at 17@18c per lb. For poultry there has been a fair demand. Sales of choice turkeys and chickens at 14@20c per lb.

HAY. The receipts have been considerable and the market is well supplied. The sales of Northern and Eastern have been at $18, and medium grades from $15@17 per ton. Rye Straw is quiet at $14@15 per ton.

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.

APPLES—Green $2 75@3 00 per bbl.
BEANS—Pea beans $2 75@3 00; Yellow Eyes $2 90@3 10. German beans 2 20@2 30.
BUTTER—Good Butter sells for 23@28c.
CHEESE—New 13@14c.
COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 70 per cwt.
EGGS—33@35c per dozen.
FLOUR—$6 00@9 00 per bbl.
GRAIN—Corn 95; oats 50@55; barley 75c.
HAY—$12 00@14 00; pressed $14@16.
STRAW—loose $6@$8; pressed $8@10.
HONEY—Choice Aroostook honey 20@25 per pound.
HIDES AND SKINS—Hides 6¼@8½c, dividing on 90 pounds; wool skins 50@1 25c; calf skins 12c; deacons 25@35c; shearlings 15@20c.
LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10@1 15 per cask; cement $2 00.
LARD—11½@12c.
MEAL—Corn 90@93; rye $1 15@1 25.
PRODUCE—Potatoes, 90@100 cents per bushel; onions $1 00@1 10 per bushel; cabbages $2.50 per hundred lbs.; Squash $3.50 per hundred lbs.
PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 10@11c; beef per side 8½@9½c; ham 13@13½c; fowls 12@13c; spring lamb 6@8c; mutton 10@12c; veal 9@10c; spring chickens 14@17c; round hog 8@8½c; sausages 15c; turkeys 18@20c; geese, 14@15c; ducks, 12@15c.
SHORTS—$25 per ton.
GROUND PLASTER—Sells at $5 00@5 50 per ton.
WOOL—Washed 30@33c; unwashed 25.

The market appears to be well stocked with hogs and choice fat ones bring 6@8½c white; others are sold for 7½@8c. Beef has been advancing in price during the past week and choice is half a cent more than last week. Pea beans are bringing 25@40c a bushel more in this market than they will bring in Boston. Onions are bringing $1 00@1 10. Squash not very plenty and are selling for $3 50 per hundred lbs. Fowl are in good demand and are easily disposed of for 12@14c.

Watertown Cattle Market.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts 963 head; market active; sales of Beef Cattle—choice at $—00@—00; extra at 9 00@9 50; first quality at $7 50@8 50; second quality at $5 00@7 00; third quality at $4 25@4 75.

STORE CATTLE—Working Oxen per pair at $100@225; milch cows and calves at $20@48; yearling $12@20; two years, $18@35; three years, $25@45; Farrow Cows, $18@30; fancy, $50@75.

SWINE—Receipts 13,938. Western fat Swine, live, 6¾@7⅜; Northern dressed hogs at 8@8¼.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 5,819 head; sales of sheep in lots $2 50@4 50 each; extra $5 00@6 00; lambs 4½@6¾; Veal calves 3@7½.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16.

Hogs—Receipts 58,000 head; shipments 2,000 head; steady; mixed 5 85@6 35; heavy at 6 15@6 85; light at 5 75@6 35; skips at 4 00@5 40.

Cattle, receipts 900; shipments 2,000 head; generally stronger; good to choice shipping, 5 30@5 90.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.

APPLES—Evaporated, 16@17; dried Western, 6@6½; do Eastern, 6@6½. Eating apples, $3 50@4 00 per bbl.
BUTTER—25@27c for choice family; Vermont, 24@35c per lb.
BEANS—Pea $3 00@3 15; Yellow Eyes $3 25@3 50.
CHEESE—Me. and Vermont Factory new 13½@14½c; skim cheese 7½@8c.
COAL—Stove and Egg $6 50@7 00.
FLOUR—Superfine $3 00@4 00; Spring X and XX $5 00@6 00; Michigan Winter X and XX $5 50@6 00; Common Michigan, $5 25@6 00; St. Louis winter patents $7 00@7 50.
FISH—Cod Ship's $6 00@6 25; Shore $6 25@6 50; Herring $5 00@5 75; Scaled per bx 23@27c; Mackerel per bbl. Shore No. 2 $11 75@13 00.
GRAIN—Corn, car lots 80c; oats 53c; fine feed $23 00 per ton; rye $1 30; shorts $32 00 per ton.
LARD—Per tierce 11½@11¾c per lb; per tub 11¾@12c; pail 12¼@12¾.
PROVISIONS—Fowl 13@14; chickens, 15@16c; turkeys 20@21c; eggs 33 cents; potatoes 75@80 per bushel; Chicago extra beef $13 00@13 50; pork backs $21 00@21 50; clear $20 00@20 50; hams 12½@13.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

United States Sixes,	3's,	(reg.)	103¼
"	5's	(ext.)	102¼
"	New 4½	(reg.)	113½
"	"	(coup.)	113½
"	New 4's	(reg.)	119¼
"	"	(coup.)	119⅜
"	Pacific 6's	'95.	129

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.

APPLES—Baldwin, per bbl., $2 75@3 00. Greening, per bbl., $2 75@3 00. Cooking, $2 00@2 50, per bbl. Sweet, per bbl., $2 00@2 50.
BEANS—Yellow Eyes $2 75@3 00 per bush; Pea, hand picked, $3 00@3 15.
BUTTER—Best, 28@30c per lb; fair to good, 20@23; good, 24@26c per lb.
EGGS—32c per doz.
GRAIN—Oats 48@50c per bush; corn 85c.
HAY—$12@13 per ton; pressed $13@14.
POTATOES—Early Rose, per bushel, 70@75. Burbank, 65@70c.
PROVISIONS—Pork, round hog, 7@8¼; chickens 16@18c; turkeys 18@22c.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.

WOOL—Ohio and Pennsylvania at 38@40c. for X and 40@42c for XX. Michigan X fleeces at 37@39c per lb. Unwashed fleeces have been in fair demand have been selling at 24@32c with choice selections higher. Combing and delaine fleeces are in moderate request and have been selling at 42@45c for fine delain and 40@48c for fine and No. 1 combing. California Wool has been in fair demand at 17½@30c for spring and 25@26 for choice fall. Pulled Wools have been in fair demand at 25@40c for low and good supers and 42@48c for choice Eastern and Maine.

Items and Incidents.

Gen. Butler took some friends out riding one day last fall, at his country seat, in an old family carriage that looked as if it had come out of the ark. "General," said one of the party, "wherever did you get this trap?" "It was my father's," said Butler, laughing, "and has been in the family fifty years, but they say around here that I stole it at New Orleans."

EASTERN AND WESTERN PROVERBS. There is an Eastern proverb which says: "Only two creatures can surmount the pyramids: the eagle and the snail." There is a Western proverb that says: "Hunt's Remedy partakes of the nature of both eagle and snail. It is bold in its flight like the eagle; it is persistent in its purpose, like the snail." And thus Hunt's Remedy easily surmounts the pyramid of kidney and liver disease. It even attacks Bright's Disease, and hesitates at no form of kidney disease however aggravated. The story of the cures which it has effected would make a large volume. Remember it is the one great liver and kidney medicine of the age.

John Day found a stretch of fifty miles on a Colorado trail without a bar. He set up one in a tent forthwith, and few travellers were able to get past without yielding to the unexpected temptation. He made money fast, and kept it in a tin box, which was under the counter when he was awake and his pillow when he slept. The other day he was found with half a dozen bullet-holes in his head, and all the profits gone.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs and Colds: "I have been trying to get along without them, but with the odds rather against me. I do not see how it is possible for a public man to be himself in winter without this admirable aid."—*Rev. R. M. Devens, Pocasset Mass.* Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

The annual sale of pews in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, took place Tuesday and netted $37,001, which is the smallest sum realized in 17 years.

Hundreds of emphatic indorsements prove Swedish Botanic Compound an unequalled remedy for all lung diseases.

"Uncle John," said little Emily, "do you know that a baby that was fed on elephant's milk gained twenty pounds in one week?" "Nonsense! Impossible!" exclaimed Uncle John, and then he asked: "Whose baby was it?" "The elephant's," said the little girl.

Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents the hair from turning gray, and restores gray hair to its original color. Try it!

The dangers of sleigh-riding are very great. A young man in Connecticut started to kiss the girl in the cutter beside him while the horse was going at a three-minute gait. Just as he was about to sip the sweets from her pouting lips the cutter struck a stone. The girl had her nose broken, and the young man lost two of his best front teeth. They have not spoken to each other since.

Senator Ingalls of Kansas has been frequently spoken of as one of the foremost men in the U. S. Senate. To trace the family tree of the senator would probably be a tiresome task. He may or may not be related to Mr. F. E. Ingalls of Concord, N. H. Both gentlemen are widely known. The senator is said to own 13 living bright and promising children. The Concord man owns Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator, recognized since our boyhood as *the certain cure* for all forms of heart disease.—*Herald.*

Thomas Heineline, one of the jury which convicted Guiteau, died Monday of heart disease. His physician says his labor on the jury aggravated his disease.

Hoods, scarfs, ribbons and any fancy articles can be made any color wanted with the Diamond Dyes. All the popular colors.

When you don't just know what ails you; when you feel aches and pains all over; when you feel tired and faint, use Brown's Iron Bitters. A wonderful reviver.

Just as Mr. Springer, of Illinois, rose to speak in the House Tuesday a tall colored man rose in the gallery and shouted: "Mr. Sergeant-at-arms! oh, Mr. Sergeant-at arms! I'm a New York bootblack and I came here to raise a riot. I'm going to have a riot. I'm a man of my word, I am. And when I say a thing you can bet I mean what I say. I'm"——just at this point the doorkeeper of the gallery bounced him. He proved to be crazy.

That wonderful catholicon known as Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given the lady a world-wide reputation for doing good. It is like a living spring to the vital constitution. Her Blood Purifier will do more to cleanse the channels of the circulation and purify the life of the body than all the sanitary devices of the Board of Health.

A young politician explained the tattered condition of his trousers to his father by stating that he was sitting under an apple tree enjoying himself when the farmer's dog came along and contested his seat.

The old fashioned Hop Poltice or bag is far inferior to a *Hop Plaster*, both as a pain-killer and strengthener. Call for it at any drug store.

Dentists are said to be adopting a new form of bills, invented by one of their number, which consists of a lithographed cut representing the interior of a human mouth, upon which the individual dentist indicates with red ink precisely the work done for the individual patient, who is thus enabled to verify every item at his leisure.

"Too late to whet the sword when the trumpet sounds to draw it." But never too late to whet your appetite by taking Kidney-Wort, restoring health and making yourself a well, strong, hearty man. It is unequalled as a remedy for all liver, bowels and kidney diseases. All druggists keep and recommend it.

The Nebraska man who drove his wife out on a cold night, causing her to freeze her feet so badly that they had to be amputated, was tarred and feathered by his neighbors.

"Real nice" are the Diamond Dyes in ten cent packages: so all the ladies who have tried them say. PARTRIDGE BROS. the agents for their sale in Augusta, have just received ten gross of these dyes in all colors and are prepared to supply their customers at wholesale or retail.

NARROW ESCAPE

Of a Massachusetts Engineer—Timely Warning of Mr. John Spencer, Baggage Master of the B. & A. R. R.

Marvelous Cure of Stone in the Bladder—Large Stones Removed by "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy."

From the Pittsfield, (Mass.,) Eagle.

Stone in the Bladder is at once a most annoying and very dangerous ailment; but many most remarkable cures have of late been wrought by "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy"—the invention of Dr. Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y. Another striking case is now added to the list. Mr. Peter Lawler, of Dalton, Mass., states in a letter to Dr. Kennedy, that he had been troubled with bladder complaint for 14 years, and had consulted at different times seven physicians; but nothing beyond temporary allayment of the pain had been worked for him. Towards the end of last of January Mr. Lawler called on Dr. Kennedy. Sounding him, the doctor "struck stone." He decided that Mr. Lawler should first try the "Favorite Remedy," so as, if possible, to avoid an operation. And here is the remarkable result: "Dear Doctor Kennedy—The day after I came home I passed two gravel stones, and am doing nicely now. If you would like to see the stones I will send them to you." This letter bears date "Dalton, Mass., Feb. 6," and is signed "Peter Lawler." The stones, which are so large as to warrant for "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy" the claim that it is the most successful specific for Stone yet discovered, are now in Dr. Kennedy's possession. Incidentally Mr. Lawler also states that the "Favorite Remedy" at the same time cured him of a stubborn case of rheumatism; and it is a fact that in all affections arising out of disorders of the liver or urinary organs it is a searching remedy and works marvelous benefits. It is in itself almost a medicine chest. Order it of your druggist. Price $1 a bottle. Jan

CONGRESS. In Senate, Wednesday, Mr. Frye introduced a joint resolution to provide for the termination of articles 18 to 25 inclusive and article 30 of the fishery articles of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington, May 8th, 1871, and moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations. He said he was very anxious that the committee should act promptly in the matter. These articles of the treaty ought not to be allowed to continue in force another day if it could be avoided, because the fishing privileges which we gave to Canadians were very valuable, while those which they gave us were worthless. Mr. Frye said the Canadians were permitted to export their fish to the United States free of duty during the whole period of the treaty, and during 1881 the amount of duties remitted under this provision in the collection districts of Boston and Gloucester alone was over $300,000. After a debate, Mr. Frye said he would introduce later a more definite resolution on this subject. In the meantime the one introduced that morning was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

In Senate, Saturday, Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill providing that the President shall appoint seven commissioners from civil life to consider and investigate the subject of railroad transportation in its relations to the agricultural, commercial and industrial interests of the United States, and to report their recommendations and the results of their inquiry to Congress, not later than the first Monday in December, 1883. The second section provides for the compensation of the commissioners at $10 per day and travelling expenses. Mr. Plumb moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and substitute the bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Plumb addressed the Senate upon his motion and discussed the merits of the agricultural bill. He sent up and had read a letter of the late M. Gambetta, transmitting a copy of an act establishing the Ministry of Agriculture in France, and referring to the action on the same subject in Germany, Australia, Italy and the United States; also, a dispatch from London on the 22d of December last, announcing that arrangements for the creation of a Ministry of Agriculture in England were almost completed, and Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain would be the first to fill the office. Mr. George gave his hearty support to the bill to make the Department of Agriculture an executive department, and he believed the farmers of the country favored it. Without coming to a decision, the Senate adjourned.

In Senate, Monday, Mr. Frye introduced a joint resolution directing the President of the United States to give notice in July next of our intention to terminate articles 18 to 25 and article 30 of the Treaty of Washington relating to fisheries. The tariff bill came up as unfinished business. The Senate resumed the consideration of the tariff schedule. Mr. Miller offered an amendment making the duty on hemlock and other bark for tanning (not otherwise enumerated) 20 per cent. advalorem. Agreed to. On motion of Mr Garland cotton seed oil was included among the oils on which the duty is 25 cents per gallon. On motion of Mr Dawes the duty on asbestos manufactured was raised from 20 to 25 per cent. advalorem. On motion of Mr. Aldrich the rate on whiting, Paris white ground in oil or putty, was fixed at 1 cent per pound. After making other minor amendments the Senate went into executive session.

The Senate, Tuesday, resumed the consideration of the tariff bill, pending the question, the amendment offered by Mr Gorman, yesterday, to make the duty on bichromate of potash 3½ cents per pound. Mr. Beck moved to amend so as to make the duty 25 per cent ad valorem, which he said would be about equivalent to three cents a pound, the rate in the bill. After debate the motion to increase the duty on bichromate of potash was lost, and the item left as reported.

In House, Wednesday, the shipping bill was discussed.

The House, Friday, resumed the consideration of the shipping bill, pending the question of the committee substitute, as amended for the 18th section. Mr. Knott of Kentucky, moved to strike off the substitute, all the provision for drawback. He stated that his intention was to strike out the subsidy clause; lost, 93 to 131. Mr. Reed moved to strike out sections 18, 19 and 20 of the bill which contain drawback, free ships and free material provisions and the machinery for carrying out those provisions. Agreed to, yeas 159, nays 54. The vote then recurred on the committee's substitute, and it was agreed to; yeas 134, nays 86. It limits the amount of drawback to the tonnage tax collected in any one year, and provides for free ships and free materials.

In House, Saturday, the pension appropriation bill was passed. It appropriates $81,575,000 as follows: For army pensions; $80,000,000, for navy pensions; $1,000,000 fees and expenses of examining surgeons $175,000; pay and allowance of pension agents, $ 90,000; contingent expenses, $10,000. The fortification bill was passed. The bill makes the following appropriations: For the protection, preservation and repair of fortifications and other works of defence, $175,000; for armament of sea-coast fortifications, including heavy guns and howitzers for flank defence, etc., including the conversion of smooth bore cannon into rifles, $10,000; for torpedoes, for harbor defence and preservation of the same, $50,000. Total, $325,000.

In House, Monday, Mr. Sherwin, of Illinois, from the Committee on Education and Labor, moved to suspend the rules and adopt resolutions making the bill for the support of the common schools the special order for the 30th inst. Mr. Flower, of New York, opposed all this time a bill which would take $10,000,000 a year for five years out of the treasury. After debate the resolution was agreed to.

In House, Tuesday, Mr Kasson of Iowa, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a joint resolution providing conditionally for the termination of the treaty of the United States with the Hawaiian government, signed June 3d. The House then went into a committee on the state of the Union. The first bill was one appropriating $230,000 to reimburse Massachusetts for expenditures in coast defence during the late war. The bill was finally reported back with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Horseford's Acid Phosphate.—In Inebriety. Dr. C. S. Ellis, Wabash, Ind., says: "I prescribed it for a man who had used intoxicants to excess for fifteen years, but during the last two years has entirely abstained. He thinks the Acid Phosphate is of much benefit to him."

The great superiority of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP over all other cough remedies is attested by the immense popular demand for that old established remedy.

DR BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 cents.

DIAMOND DYES. THE Best Dyes Ever Made.

☞ FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. ☜ DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors. Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used Dyes try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a 3c. stamp. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

GOLD and SILVER PAINT. Bronze Paint. Artists' Black. For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10cts. a package, at the druggists, or post-paid from WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF **CONSTIPATION.** No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it. **PILES.** THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed. ☞ If you have either of these troubles PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell KIDNEY-WORT

FOUND. A bundle of Rolls, about one mile from the Soldier's Home. Apply to Jan. 8, 1883. 1t ISAIAH NOYES.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT. "I had been sick with a cold and the worst cough I ever had in my life, for about five weeks. Expectorated every morning a tough, yellow matter, streaked with blood. In about three days after I commenced inhaling Compound Oxygen, the cough, raising of bloody matter, and that awfully distressed feeling, as if a chord was drawn across my chest and a weight put on, were all gone. The rapidity with which I have improved in breathing is wonderful." If you wish to know all about this curative agent of which our correspondent writes, send for our Treatise on Compound Oxygen. It will be MAILED FREE. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Special Notices.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York. 9

The Annual Mass Convention of the Maine State Temperance Society

Will be held in Granite Hall, Augusta, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 24th and 25th, 1883. This is not a close corporation nor an organization to be conducted in the interest of any political party or religious sect. All temperance men and women throughout the State may consider themselves members, and are cordially invited to unite their efforts in winning a more complete victory over the traffic and use of strong drink, during the year to come, than has been gained in the past.

While we would congratulate the citizens of our State upon the advanced stand of the temperance sentiment of our people, both in a moral and legal aspect, we would also caution them against a condition of inactivity and fancied security. Our foe is both strong and subtle. He has often been defeated, but never subdued, and we can only expect to attain final success by closely following up our victories with repeated attacks, more frequent and more spirited. We hope for a very large attendance at the morning session of the first day of our meeting. Important matters will be introduced, and special committees appointed to prepare the work for your consideration and discussion.

Frequent brief social meetings will be held for prayer, praise and consultation, and addresses will be made by some who are well qualified to interest and instruct. It is for you to determine whether or not, in the year to come, you will make rapid strides towards the final extermination of the liquor traffic from our State, and a controlling public sentiment against the pernicious practice of social drinking.

The Maine Central Railroad will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip. Some connecting roads will do the same, while others will issue free return tickets from the stations where they connect with the Maine Central, to be given by the officers of the convention to those who pay full fare over those roads.

R. W. DUNN, Pres.

Waterville, Jan 13, 1883.

S. C. TORSEY, Secy. ELISHA ATKINS, Treas.

Executive Committee—1st District, Neal Dow; 2d District, Nelson Dingley, Jr; 3d District, Mrs Dr. Quinby; 4th District, J. S. Kimball; 5th District, N. B. Nutt.

Vice Presidents—Jordan Rand, Androscoggin; Geo. M. Parks, Aroostook; Job Sanford, Cumberland; Chas. Dyer, Franklin; J. C. Chillcott, Hancock; G. C. Vose, Kennebec; T. R. Simonton, Knox; E. W. Stetson, Lincoln; C. R. Bridgham, Oxford; Geo. B. Illsley, Penobscot; C. C. Lee, Piscataquis; Henry Tallman, Sagadahoc; Chandler Baker, Somerset; J. W. Knowlton, Waldo; John Campbell, Washington; S. C. Hamilton, York.

HEART DISEASE IS YOUR HEART SOUND? *Many people think themselves sick and doctor for kidney or liver troubles, or dyspepsia, while if the truth were known, the real cause is at the heart. The renowned Dr. Clendinning, startlingly says "one-third of my subjects show signs of heart disease." The heart weighs about nine ounces, and yet man's twenty-eight pounds of blood passes through it once in a minute and a-half, resting not day or night! Surely this subject should have careful attention. Dr. Graves a celebrated physician has prepared a specific for all heart troubles and kindred disorders. It is known as* **Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator** *and can be obtained at your druggists, $1. per bottle, six bottles for $5 by express. Send stamp for Dr. Graves' thorough and exhaustive treatise. F. E. Ingalls, Sole American Agent, Concord, N. H.* (1)

HEART TROUBLES.

CENTAUR LINIMENT The Great Healing Remedy.

CASTORIA Old Dr. Pitcher's remedy for Children's Complaints.

A CARD. To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.* 1y3

Married.

In Caribou, Jan 5, Randolph Whittimore to Clara Dross, both of Fort Fairfield.
In Centre Lincolnville, Jan. 2, Geo. French to Adelia A. Colby, both of Camen.
In Dennysville, Dec. 26, Charles O. Gardner to Sophia A. Corthell, both of Eastport.
In East Corinth, Jan. 11, Charles S. Philbrick, M. D., to M. Nellie Stewart.
In Eastport, Dec. 7, John Crowe of Fall River, to Annie L. Wilder of West Pembroke, Me.
In Ft. Fairfield, Jan. 6, Fred S. Burpee to Ethel B. Eastman; Dec. 31, Chester W. Johnson of Presque Isle, to Blanche B. Fraser of Fort Fairfield.
In Farmington, Jan. 7, Manford C. Dolloff to Emma G. Church.
In Freeport, Jan. 1, James O. Rogers to Mary Louise Greenleaf, both of Yarmouth.
In Lincolnville, Dec. 26, Geo. F. Hassell to Alice M. Philbrook, both of Islesboro.
In LaGrange, Jan. 1, Charles M. Hayden of So. Thomaston, to Jessie F. Banton of LaGrange.
In Limestone, Dec. 11, Edward Santfonsent to Louisa Mishean, both of Grand Falls, N. B.
In Morrill, Jan. 3, A. H. Boulter of Morrill, to Mrs. Eunice E. Grove of Searsmont.
In Manville, R. I., Jan. 11, Geo. E. Morrill, of Boston, Mass., to Etta S. Henry of Bangor.
In Readfield, Jan. 10, Edward A. Merriman of Readfield, to Lucy L. Leadbetter of East Livermore.
In Rockport, Dec. 23, Edward F. Cary of Rockport, to Delia A. Metcalf of Camden; Dec. 31, C. W. Currier to Carrie E. Thomas, both of Camden.
In Richmond, Dec. 23, Frank H. Whitney of Phillips, to Cora L. Call of West Dresden.
In Rangeley, Dec. 25, Anson M. Hoar to Augusta E. Hinkley.
In Rockland, Jan. 1, Herbert L. Larrabee to Ada A. Fields.
In Skowhegan, Jan. 1, Augustus Crowell to Mrs. Ella H. Pratt; Jan. 8, William H. Paine to Effie F. Pierce.
In So. Robbinston, Jan. 1, Adna L. Smith of Pembroke, to Clara A. Daggett of Robbinston.
In Union, Jan. 1, Joel W. Law to Delora Kavanah.
In Vinalhaven, Jan. 6, Frank L. Roberts to Priscilla Y. Garrett.
In Winterport, Jan. 8, Herbert S. Cole to Flora E. Simpson.
In Westboro, Mass., Harry W. Smalley of Westboro, to Jessie F. Robertson of Bath.

Died.

In Belfast, Jan. 3, John Pierce, aged 71 years; Jan. 6, Mrs. Rhoda Ann, wife of Frank Banks, aged 55¾ years.
In Brunswick, Jan. 7, Charles B. Doble, aged 56 years; Jan. 4, Jonathan Jordan, aged 71 years.
In Brighton, Jan. 2, youngest daughter of V. Lawrence, aged 2 years.
In Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 2, William D., eldest son of the late Capt. Wm. S. Murray of Brunswick, aged 48 years.
In Calais, Jan. 5, Mrs. Adelia A., wife of Libbeus Vickery, aged 38¾ years.
In Canaan, Dec. 25, Mrs. E. D. Brown, aged 67 years.
In Durham, Dec. 29, Simeon Snow, aged 90 years.
In Dixfield, Jan. 4, Barnard L. Marble, aged 69 years.
In East Orrington, Jan. 11, Hezekiah Eldridge, aged 87¾ years.
In Farmington, Jan. 2, Eugenia Lidstone, aged 16 years; Jan. 3, Hiram B., son of the late Charles Craig, aged 18¼ years.
In Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 6, Mrs. Clara Otis, formerly of Kingfield, aged 35¾ years.
In Lincolnville, Dec. 31, Alburton P., only son of Josiah S. and Lemira U. Miller, aged 17½ years.
In Norridgewock, Dec. 31, Florence, youngest child of Ichabod B. and Emma Russell, aged 2½ years.
In Prairie Centre, Ill., Mrs. Emma Meader, wife of Charles Butterfield, aged 56 years.
In Pishon's Ferry, Dec. 30, Mrs. Hannah B., widow of the late D. Getchell of Clinton, aged 86¾ years.
In Salem, Jan. 2, Augusta M., wife of Geo. W. Harris, Esq., aged 34 years.
In Steuben, James M. Herald, aged 50 years. St. Paul and Minneapolis papers please copy.
In Skowhegan, Dec. 26, Hannah, widow of Colman Pratt, aged 72¾ years.
In Waldoboro, Dec. 29, Elzira Ann, wife of Bela B. Haskell, aged 73¾ years.
In Warren, Jan. 1, Ada C. Haffses, aged 27 years.
In West Farmington, Jan. 5, Rosa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Woodman, aged about 19 years.

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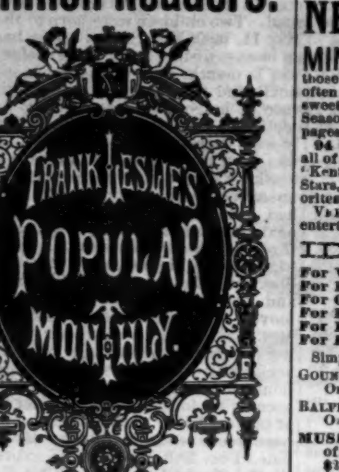

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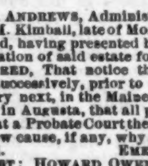

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KENNEBEC COUNTY. *In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of Jan., 1883.*

O. W. ANDREWS, Administrator on the estate of Lydia M. Kimball, late of Monmouth, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 9*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1883.*

COLBURN & FAUGHT of Augusta, creditors of Emeline H. Moore of Augusta, having petitioned for administration on her estate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 9*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of Lydia D. Stilson, late of Vassalboro, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
Jan. 8, 1883. 9* C. B. CATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of Joshua Little, late of Monmouth, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to ETHAN LITTLE.
Jan. 8, 1883. 9*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Deborah Reed, late of Windsor, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to GEO. L. HALL.
Jan. 8, 1883. 9*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of John D. Myrick, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
Jan. 8, 1883. 9* SAMUEL TITCOMB.

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1883.*

SUSAN B. CHANDLER, Administratrix on the estate of Harrison Chandler, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 9*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1883.*

SAMUEL SMITH, Administrator, de bonis non, on the estate of Betsey J. Marston, late of Litchfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 9*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1883.*

C. B. CATES, Administrator on the estate of John Homans, late of Vassalboro, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 9*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court held at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1883.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of Henrietta Gould, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 9*

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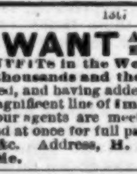

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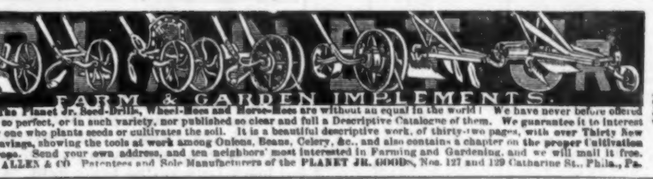
Every instrument **warranted** *Perfect* and *Reliable.* Size 9¼ inches long, 3¼ wide. If not satisfied on receiving the instrument, return it at once and we will refund your money. Please state where you saw our advertisement. 13t46

My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1883 will be sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. All seed sent from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I agree to refill the order gratis. My collection of vegetable seed is one of the most extensive to be found in any American catalogue, and a large part of it is of my own growing. **As the original introducer of Early Ohio and Burbank Potatoes, Marblehead Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, Marblehead Cabbage, Phinney's Melon,** and a score of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. In the gardens and on the farms of those who plant my seed will be found my best advertisement. **James J. H. Gregory,** Marblehead, Mass. 14t7



The Planet Jr. Seed-Drills, Wheel-Hoes and Horse-Hoes are without an equal in the world! We have never before offered them so perfect, or in such variety, nor published so clear and full a Descriptive Catalogue of them. We guarantee it to interest every one who plants seeds or cultivates the soil. It is a beautiful descriptive work, of thirty-two pages, with over Thirty New Engravings, showing the tools at work among Onions, Beans, Celery, &c., and also contains a chapter on the proper Cultivation of Crops. Send your own address, and ten neighbors' most interested in Farming and Gardening, and we will mail it free. S. L. ALLEN & CO. Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the PLANET JR. GOODS, Nos. 127 and 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa. 10t91

150 CHOICE EMBROIDERY PATTERNS. 150 Beautiful Embroidery Patterns and Needle-work Designs only 15 cents. Designs for Borders, Corners, Centers &c., for Tidies, Rugs, Mats, Table Covers, Lambrequins &c. Also Birds, Flowers, Animals &c. for Cross-stitch and all other Embroidery, on Canvass, Burlap, Felt, Silk &c. with diagrams showing how to make all the stitches for Embroidery and Lace-work. These designs are new and beautiful; every lady should have them. We send the entire lot for 15c Catalogue of 1000 useful articles free. PATTEN & Co., 47 Barclay St., N. Y.

The New GRAPES Prentiss, Pocklington, Duchess, Lady Washington, Vergennes, Moore's Early, Brighton, Jefferson, etc. Prices reduced. Also other Small Fruits and all older varieties Grapes. LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA. Extra quality. Warranted true. Cheap by mail. Low rates to dealers. Illustrated Catalogue free. T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y. 17t51

MAKE HENS LAY An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teasp'nful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS. 26t11

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian **HAIR RENEWER**

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: *the entire fulfilment of its promises.*

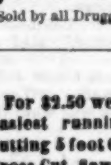
The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE **WHISKERS**

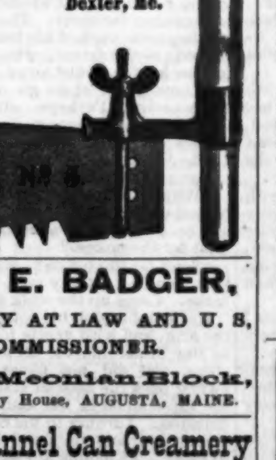
Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY **R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N.H.** Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.



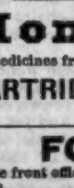
FOR ALL THE FORMS OF Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders, the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier, is **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles, $5.

For $2.50 we will send the easiest running and fastest Cutting 5 foot Champion Tooth Cross Cut Saw in the world, with one patent handle like cut. Every saw warranted. Sent C. O. D. if desired. N. DUSTIN & CO., Dexter, Me.



JOS. E. BADGER, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND U. S. COMMISSIONER. **Office—Meonian Block,** Opposite Cony House, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Pat. Channel Can Creamery



Deep Setting, without Ice. Perfect Refrigerator Included. Suited for large or small dairies, creameries, or gathering cream. Special discount on large orders. One Creamery at wholesale where I have no agents. Send for Circular. Agents wanted. WM. E. LINCOLN, Warren, Mass. Goods delivered at any R. R. station in Maine free. 14t7[Mar15ew4t]

Homœpathic Medicines freshly prepared and dispensed, at **PARTRIDGES' DRUG STORE** Under Granite Hall. 43

FOR RENT. The front office in the second story of the Farmer office. BADGER & MANLEY. Dec., 1882. 4tf

AGENTS WANTED to sell Dr. Chase's 2000 Recipe Book. *Sells at sight.* You double your money. Address Dr. Chase's Printing House, Ann Arbor, Mich. 26t40

Maine Central Railroad.

Arrangement of Trains in effect Oct. 16th. 1882.

Passenger trains for Portland and Boston and intermediate stations leave Bangor at 7.15 A. M. and 7.45 P. M. Leave Dexter 7.00 A. M.; leave Belfast at 6.30 A. M.; leave Skowhegan 8.30 A. M., 3.15 P. M.; leave Farmington 8.20 A. M.; leave Waterville 8.15 A. M. (Mondays), 9.15 A. M., 1.55 P. M., 10.00 P. M.; leave Augusta 6.00 A. M., 10.00 A. M., 2.45 P. M., 10.55 P. M.; leave Gardiner 6.17 A. M., 10.18 A. M., 3.07 P. M., 11.14 P. M.; leave Lewiston Upper station, 7.20 A. M., 11.10 A. M., 4.15 P. M.; Lower station, 6.30 A. M., 10.30 A. M., 11.20 P. M.; leave Bath 6.55 A. M., 11.00 A. M., 4.00 P. M.; leave Brunswick 7.25 A. M., 11.30 A. M., 4.30 P. M., 12.35 A. M.

For Bangor, St. John and intermediate stations leave Portland 1.30 P. M., and 11.15 P. M.; leave Brunswick 2.45 P. M., 12.45 A. M.; leave Bath 2.10 P. M.; leave Lewiston, upper station, 2.56 P. M., 11.10 P. M. (Mixed), leave Lewiston, Lower station, 10.30 A. M., 11.20 P. M.; leave Gardiner 3.45 P. M., 1.53 A. M.; leave Augusta 4.12 P. M., 1.35 P. M.; leave Waterville 7.15 A. M. (Mixed), 5.05 P. M., at 1.35 A. M.; leave Skowhegan 3.15 P. M.; leave Belfast 6.30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M.; leave Dexter 7.00 A. M., 5.10 P. M.

The morning trains from Portland, Augusta and Lewiston, and mid-day trains from Portland and Bangor connect with Knox & Lincoln R. R.

Local trains on main line and branches run as usual, for time of which reference may be had to the posters at stations and other public places.

Night trains run every night including Sundays.

Through tickets to California and all points South and West may be had of E. H. Walker, ticket agent, Augusta, the only office selling via all routes and checking baggage free of expense.

PAYSON TUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.

Portland, Oct. 14th, 1882.

A MAN WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

Calls the attention of travelers to the central position of its line, connecting the East and the West by the shortest route, and carrying passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,

At your nearest Ticket Office, or address

R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r. E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.

CHICAGO. 1y13

CATARRH To any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio. 1y7

FOR SALE! An Adams Job Press, 9¼x13 inside of chase, roller mould and two sets of rollers—all in good repair, will be sold at a bargain for cash.

Also a Plow Paper Cutter, in good order.

Apply at MAINE FARMER Office. Nov. 2, 1882. 50tf

For Best Medicines! —AT— **LOWEST PRICES,** —GO TO— **Partridge's Old & Reliable Drug Store,** (Under Granite Hall, Augusta.)

50 Elegant Hand Bouquet, Pond Lily, Horseshoe Lily of the Valley etc., cards, name on, 10c. Sample book free with $1 order. Star Card Co., Clintonville, Ct. 26t49

Poetry.

The Old Front Door.

I remember the time when I used to sit,
A happy and thoughtless boy,
When father came home from his work at last,
And I was tired of my toy;
I remember the time and none more sweet
Shall I know forever more,
When I sat at eve by my mother's side,
On the sill of the old front door.

I remember I'd sit till I fell asleep,
And list to their loving talk,
While the cricket's chirp, and the fire-flies bright,
Flew over the garden walk.
And often would father tell the tale
Of the time, long years before,
When he led his bride to a happy home,
O'er the sill of the old front door.

I remember when grandfather failed and died,
And eighty years old was he,
And well I knew that never again
He would ride me upon his knee;
And, though but a gay and thoughtless boy,
I wept, and my heart was sore,
When I saw them bear him slowly out,
O'er the sill of the old front door.

It is many a weary day since then,
And I, too, am old and gray;
But the tears come crowding into my eyes
When I think of that long past day.
And I only hope that whatever end
Fate may have for me in store,
I shall pass once more, ere I pass away,
O'er the sill of the old front door.

Our Story Teller.

THE LITTLE SAMARITAN.

Miss Mary Jane Ham stood in front of the imposing brick building used as the High School of Rifletown, with an unopened letter, just handed her by the passing carrier, in her hand. Miss Mary Jane had her peculiarities, her faults and her foibles, her likes and her dislikes, as what woman has not or man, either, for that matter. But Miss Mary Jane's crowning dislike, which embittered her whole soul, as much as it was possible to embitter so sweet and sunny a soul, was her hatred for her name. The name of Ham could not be helped; it was the paternal patronymic; it belonged to the unfortunate son of Noah; but why should her mother aggravate the matter by adding the plebian Mary Jane. There were hundreds of feminine appellatives that quite as inexpensive and that would have added some grace to the inevitable Ham. Without petitioning the General Court, Mary Jane had managed to lighten in a small way her grievance. Her friends called her Jennie. She signed her name in faultless chirography, as became a Massachusetts schoolma'am, M. Jennie Ham; and she had faith that, in the near future, some faultless young man would endow her with a name far more endurable than the one her father had left her and which was all she had ever received from him. It was therefore, with a sort of shudder that she read the subscription which ran in bold, business like letters, across the envelope: "Miss Mary Jane Ham, Rifletown, Mass." The postmark, for once not blotted over, was Chicago; the writer—who? M. Jennie had no acquaintances in that famous Western city, and only by dint of hard thinking did it occur to her that her mother's eldest brother John Rivers lived there; but he was reported to be of immense wealth, and very likely he had never heard of her existence. She tore open the envelope and read:

"*My Dear Niece:* I expect the reception of this letter will cause you some surprise, and the reading of it more. I am your mother's eldest brother. When I first came to Chicago, I used to correspond with your mother; but as the years slipped away, somehow our letters grew more and more infrequent and finally ceased entirely. Then your dear mother died, and, in the heat of money-getting, I lost all traces of my Eastern relatives. Latterly, I must confess from selfish motives, I have been looking them up. I am getting old. My wife is dead. I have no child. I need a home. You must know that business men frequently suffer great reverses. I have written to each of my nephews and nieces much as I have written to you. My letters have mostly remained unanswered; or, if answered, furnished but cold comfort. Will you take pity on an old man? I await your answer with intense interest. Your Uncle,

JOHN RIVERS."

M. Jennie slowly folded the letter, mechanically replaced it in the envelope, with a pre-occupied air, turned her steps toward her home. She had been left an orphan at an early age, without a relative to claim her, and had won her way only by indefatigable industry and grit. First, as a sewing girl, going from house to house, she had saved money enough to fit herself for teaching; she had toiled night and day and with in the last twelve months she had obtained a situation in the Rifletown High School, at a salary of seven hundred dollars per annum.

She liked dainty things; books and pictures, soft, yielding carpets, and pretty furniture. She had a woman's longings for delicate laces and fine linen and crispy silk and soft cashmeres; and, recently, in a very small way, she had commenced to revel in their possession. She had even during the coming vacation contemplated a visit to the White Hill, and over maps and in the dulcet pages of Starr King in imagination had floated over the bright waters of the Winnipiseogee and drank in the beauties of the Pemigewassett, the Saco, and the Androscoggin Valleys; and here in the face of these long-cherished anticipations, was a letter asking charity.

M. Jennie had a tender heart. Her struggles with poverty had left no callouses on it. Her mind went reluctantly to those old, unpleasant days, and then reverted to Uncle John. He had been wealthy and now he had no home; he was old; his wife was dead, he was her dead mother's brother, and he needed some one to care for him. Ah! well. Her life, so far, had been one long repression; why not let it continue so to the end? And, after all is there not sometimes as much pleasure in the denial as in the gratification of a wish!

Long before she reached her home Jennie had come to a decision. The little brown cottage must accommodate one more. With a friend of her sewing days she had rented a little cottage on a back street, and thus satisfied the intense longings of her heart for home. Her arrangements were completed, and the next day the mail carried an answer to Uncle John. "I too," she wrote, "have known what it is to have no home, and the one I have to offer you may sadly disappoint you; but I will try my best to make it pleasant for you. Your room is ready, and with my warmest welcome waits your coming."

A week later an express wagon landed an old man with a battered trunk, on the doorstep of the little brown cottage. It chanced to be on a Saturday, when Jennie had no school duties, and the cordial words with which she welcomed Uncle John were interrupted by a kiss on the old man's cheek, which the latter did not fail to repay. From under a pair of bushy eyebrows there peered out two keen, sagacious gray eyes, which took in every look and movement of the school-ma'am.

"You dear little Samaritan!" he cried. "You, of all my relatives, alone consented"—

A soft hand was placed over the old man's mouth.

"Hush! Uncle John," she said. "You come as my honored guest, and you are to make no Samaritan reference to me."

Then she introduced him to her companion, showed him through her little brown cottage, and with many a tug and little cry, helped him to carry the old battered trunk up the winding stairway. This task accomplished, she proceeded to store its contents in faultless order in the bureau provided for the purpose.

"So like your mother in her girlish days," said Uncle John, interrupting her in her work to indulge in one more good long look. "And what untold possessions and pleasure do you deny yourself for the sake of giving an old man a home?"

"Ah! Uncle John," she answered, with a merry laugh, "my life has had so many denials that a few more or less are of little consequence. And besides, I have found, with the German, Lessing, that in seeking the pleasure the anticipation is greater than the realization."

"And so you are deep in the Germans? Do not let their Haeckles and Buchners dim your faith."

Then they sat down and took a mental gauge of each other. From German philosophy they drifted to poetry, from poetry to history, from history to science.

"Uncle John had not found business so absorbing that he has not found time to read. Perhaps his devotion to books caused him to fail," thought Jennie.

"The little Samaritan has not allowed poverty to interfere with the development of her higher nature. She is thorough in all her intellectual attainments," thought Uncle John.

Before a month had passed a stranger would have thought that Uncle John was master of the house, so genially had he fitted into the lives of the two girls. Left mostly to himself, his companions absent at their daily tasks, he became absorbed in the chemical mysteries of the kitchen. It is said that Dumas, the elder was the best cook in France. Uncle John did credit to his short experience in culinary affairs. When the contents of Jennie's book case became too familiar, the public library was at hand; and, after an early tea, in the soft June twilights, Uncle John would read to the two girls, and he read with that appreciative feeling which made it a real pleasure to listen to him.

Two months swiftly sped away and the school year drew to its close. Teachers and scholars were alike dispersed, and Jennie had settled down for the hot summer months in the little brown cottage. It had not been as hard as she had anticipated. Uncle John had proved such a pleasant companion, and though, from his coming, she had been compelled to forego a few personal luxuries, she did not really regret them.

She was sitting in the little parlor, the shades mostly down, to keep out the hot July sunshine, herself in keeping with the dainty yet inexpensive furnishings which surrounded her, when Uncle John entered, carrying an open letter and exclaiming:

"In luck, in luck, at last, little girl. Here is one of my old customers, who has long been indebted to me, and from whom I never expected to realize a penny, at last taken pity on me, and sent me a draft for five hundred dollars Come, little girl." And Uncle John snatched some articles of sewing from her hands and threw it into one corner, "no more work this hot weather. Pack your boxes and we will away to the White Hills. I know you would have made the journey if I had not come, and now, with Sue and myself, as baggage master, we will see for ourselves how much of poetry there is in Starr King."

It was needless for Jennie to indulge in remonstrance. She could not tell Uncle John it would be much better to put the money aside, against future contingencies, without causing him to feel that his presence was a burden to her; and so it was arranged that the White Hills should be visited.

Uncle John at once put himself in the hands of a tailor. Was it Jennie's imagination or did the perfectly fitting clothing and the possession of a well filled purse make a difference in Uncle John's personal bearing? He certainly had little difficulty in assuming the polished and courtly bearing that comes from mingling with the best of humanity, and the girls grew to be very proud of their escort. The pert hotel clerks, the obsequious waiters seemed to know that they had to do with a man of the world, and everywhere the best rooms, the choicest service was exacted and rendered. Before starting Uncle John admonished his companions:

"Now, little girls," he said, "we are to consider this five hundred as so much manna dropped into our mouths, I know that you, Jennie, have an unexpressed idea that the old pauper" (here his mouth was suddenly covered with a little white hand) —"well, then, that your Uncle John might better put it aside, against the unknown demands of the future; but I want to take one more journey, and I don't want any thoughts of the past or tears for the future to mar its pleasures. In days agone (more fortunate? Well, as regards companions, certainly not more fortunate) I used to take long journeys and know all the inns and outs of travel. Now you, little girls, are not to worry, not even about your baggage. I carry the checks and the pocketbook, and for once I am going to play the autocrat. I have put fifty dollars one side for the fare home. When the balance is spent, we will come back to Rifletown—and, well, we will hope that many more of my delinquent customers will remember me."

And so they started. They went to Springfield and up the Connecticut. They stopped at Northampton, that Jennie might visit the female collage there; they passed a charming day in Brattleboro; they loitered everywhere. At Haverhill they engaged an open carriage, drawn by a span of black horses, that made light of mountain roads. They put up at cross-road hotel, and tortured by Uncle John, the girls drew from the clear mountain streams many a speckled beauty. Finally, they reached the enchanted land, and then it transpired that this was not Uncle John's first visit. He was familiar with every desirable drive, not even Starr King knew better the best points for studying the charming scenery. And then Jennie discovered new treasures in her pauper Uncle. If he was fairly familiar with every branch of literature, he was equally at home with the life of field and forest. He read the geological formation in the contour of the hills; he named the birds from listening to their songs, not a flower on the mountains or in the meadows was unknown.

And so the weeks sped by in happy content. From the White Hills they drifted to Portsmouth; they sailed out to Appledore; they stayed several days at the big hotel, and Jennie delighted her eyes with a good look at Celia Thaxter. They stopped at Newburyport, rode along within sight of the Merrimac, passed the house on the island which shelters Mrs. Spofford and her sister; and in a little side street, leading on the long, rambling thoroughfare of Amesbury, found the home of the Quaker poet. By and by they reached the Hub, stopping at the Brunswick, and Uncle John seemed as familiar with Boston as with the White Hills. A week passed and still the $500 held out, and Jennie began to think the purse that held it, was like the one so famous in myth. At last, August drew near its close; they had been away from home seven weeks; Jennie's school would soon recommence, Sue's customers began to think of fall styles; was not the five hundred spent?

Uncle John dred down a long face.

"Little girls, what must be, must be," he said, "though there is still money in the purse. What a pity we cannot keep on to the end just as we are, with no thoughts of school or the cutting of dresses."

"It would be nice, I must confess," assented Jennie. "This trip has almost spoilt me, though. I have seen the White Hills, and now I want to see beyond the Atlantic. I have had one good outing, at any rate, if I never have another; and I am ready to go back to the little brown cottage and take up my work once more."

It was almost dark when the parlor car which contained them (Uncle John's extravagance holding out to the end) drew out at Rifletown station. As they alighted, a superb carriage, drawn by magnificent black horses, stood waiting, and a servant in livery touched his hat obsequiously to Uncle John and opened the carriage door for the party to enter.

"Come, Uncle John, let us walk," said Jennie. "We know the streets of Rifletown well enough not to miss our way and I am sure the money is all gone by this time."

"Just enough left to pay the carriage hire," laughed Uncle John. "Jump in, girls, let us wind up our outing regally."

The servant had already loaded in their bundles, the driver had difficulty in holding the impatient horses, and Jennie and Sue and Uncle John were finally in the carriage, and away they went with a dash.

Finally the carriage stopped before a stately gateway, illuminated by two brilliant gas lights, and the door was opened by the obsequious footman.

"Why, Uncle, the driver has made a mistake. This is not home," said Jennie, looking out.

"Not home?" answered Uncle John, getting out on the sidewalk. "Yes, this is home; or if it is not, we will walk the rest of the way."

Jennie laughed her merry laugh. This home. Why this was the Locusts, the grandest mansion in Rifletown. Many a time had she looked admiringly at its broad velvet lawns, its masses of blooming flowers, its rare and beautiful trees, its winding walks, its statues, its rows of green houses and draperies. Uncle John was getting facetious. The girls got out, the footman touched his hat, mounted by the side of the driver, who without waiting for his fee, drove away.

"Come, girls, let us go up and look at the mansion. Perhaps, after all, it is the little brown cottage made over by the wishes of some modern Aladdin," said Uncle John.

Again Jennie laughed.

"Why, Uncle John, has coming home turned your head? If we should go and ask to look at the mansion, they would send for the police."

"Send for the police? Hardly, as bad as that, Jennie. At any rate, I have a call to make. Come up the walk a little way."

Uncle John took his companions each by the arm, and with gentle force led them up to the broad marble steps, up the very steps, and did not pause until he had swung back the door of stained glass, and the three stood in the stately hall of the mansion. Turning to the right, he swung open a door and motioned his companions to enter. As Jennie did so, she uttered an exclamation of delight. She had entered her ideal of a library. The room was flooded with soft, mellow light. Shelving, fringed with bright leather, stamped in gold, extended to the ceiling, on which repeated rows and rows of books, in dainty bindings, fragrant Russia, polished, shining calf, scarlet and green and blue morocco. Huge folios of engravings were in their appropriate rests. Easy-chairs were everywhere and every appliance for literary ease or study.

"My dear child," said Uncle John, taking Jennie in his arms and kissing her tenderly, "this is the little brown cottage, after all. This is home. And yet what I wrote you is true. I had no home, no wife, no child; but I had hundreds of thousands of money. Business men meet with reverses, but I am not one of the unfortunate. You alone responded; you alone offered the supposed pauper a home. Had I come to you with all my wealth you could not have cared for me more tenderly. Henceforth you are no longer my niece; you are my daughter. I have legally adopted you. You are Jennie Rivers. And, Sue," turning to the astonished girl "is also to share your home. She may come as housekeeper or as your companion and honored guest."

And so Jennie laid aside all her old cares and worries, even the name of Ham. "Beyond the Atlantic" was no longer unattainable. Her life of repression only fitted her for keener and truer enjoyment of the new life, and, as poverty had never dashed her sunny temper, so riches failed to change her.

This episode in the life of Jennie Rivers seems like a romance; but, for once, truth and poetic justice were in accord.

The Family.

In looking over the world, in every age we find not merely dark things, whose consistency with a good divine government that is universal needs to be shown, but we find also a great many bright things whose general usefulness is so apparent, that, instead of needing explanation, they are seen to be just what one would naturally expect from the sceptre of a perfect being. That sceptre may have directly established them at the first, and ever since directly and earnestly supported and cherished them;—they are so plainly and confessedly useful. Among these bright facts is the institution of the family. In all ages we find this institution, in a form more or less pure, lying at the foundation of human society. Evils are often found in connection with it; there are ill-mated, badly-mannered, quarrelsome, and even leprous households; but they are as separate from the family as weeds are from a garden, or stains from our faces. In its own nature the institution is clean, and wholesome, and even indispensable. This would be the unanimous confession of intelligent and respectable people. They are shocked at what the absence of the family implies.

As the source of all the precious things suggested by the word home; as the mother of the most sacred human affections; as the golden thread on which are strung conjugal, filial, and parental loves; as the nurse of order, thrift, and just subordination; as a provision for the recognition, support and training of children; as a safeguard against a large class of violent and shameful quarrels, and even against one universal slough of vice and crime,—it enters into the very foundation of all decent and orderly society. We owe to it a large part of the happiness which has survived the fall; and were the institution ideally perfect in every case, as it nearly is in some, it would be a still more brilliant benefactor of the world. An institution like this would come as naturally from the divine sceptre as does the water from the opening at the base of some mighty and full reservoir. Its character and effects harmonize perfectly with the idea of such an origin.

If we should assert that God originally originated the family by a positive agency, and now guards and promotes it with the utmost resources of his government, the assertion would be one of the most credible of things. The institution is worthy to come from him. And from him, say the Scriptures, it really comes. Not only is his scepter active in and about the family relation, as it is in connection with sin and error even, but the relation was directly established by his choice and agency, and is guarded and cherished by his providence, laws and spirit. He started the race in a pair. He set the solitary in families. He continues the sexes in about equal numbers. "For this cause shall a man leave father and mother and shall cleave to his wife." "What God has joined together let not man put asunder." Marriage is made indissoluble save for a single cause. The right of parents to honor and obedience from their children is strongly enforced. Both Old Testament and New Testament lay down numerous rules for family intercourse, the training of children, the mutual duties of husbands and wives, of parents and children, of brothers and sisters. And to say that the moral government of God deals largely in such matters is the same as saying that his providential government is ever powerfully busy in the same.

On Driving Hens.

A good many people can drive a nail, and a select few can drive a horse, but a man to drive a hen ought to have begun his education at the commencement of the Christian era, and never let up a minute since. You might as well try to drive twisted doughnuts into a vessel's bottom for treenails, as to try to drive a hen anywhere. A gentleman in Belfast who owns a small conservatory where he raises hen fruit, came home the other day in the snow storm and found two of his hens roosting in two trees, on opposite sides of the street. Getting a long ladder, he placed it up in one of the trees, and climbing to the top of it succeeded in shaking the hen off down into the snow. After wallowing around in the snow till he got both boots full, he at last caught that hen and put her in the pen. He then took his ladder, and after a severe struggle, succeeded in getting it up in the tree on the other side of the street, where biddy number two was. Now raising a long, heavy ladder against a wall, under favorable circumstances, comes under the head of manual labor, but putting the same ladder up into a tree, when there is a foot of snow on the ground, and the air is full of a lot of late arrivals, is another matter. Your boots slip, the lower end of the ladder shoves through the snow, and when you finally almost get the ladder in an upright position, and are straining every nerve to raise it a little higher, the upper end strikes a limb and the ladder begins to tip, and you feel a strain across the small of your back, as if a pair of mules were pulling you apart, and the ladder reels and totters, and you go over backward, shoving your wrists down into the snow and knocking your hat off, which falls under the ladder, and is driven into the snow and filled full. Under these circumstances it is easier to raise a subscription for Washington's monument than it is to raise a ladder against a tree.

At last the gentleman succeeded in getting it in position and mounted it. The hen sat on the end of a limb, at the extreme top of the tree, and it was with difficulty that he could get at it. But he did, and he gave it a good shake. If it had been a dice box the shake he gave ought to have been good for four aces, and when he shook the hen flew——home? No, no, she didn't, she didn't, but she flew right across the street into the top of the other tree! Did the gentleman laugh? No, the gentleman did not laugh, but right then and there, on that ladder in mid-air, did he wish that when the first hen sat on eggs she had been called away from her nest on some important business long enough so the eggs had never hatched. He did not speak, for there are occasions when the soul of man rises above words and this paltry language of ours does not express our feelings, and this was one of those times. A half hour later that hen sat on her roost, calulating what the price of eggs would be in the spring, and a man sat by the stove drying his feet and trying to rub some feeling in-to his hands, and a ladder hung on a peg in the barn, and the sun sank behind the hills, and the housewife lighted the lamp, and the curtain was drawn down upon this sad scene.—*Belfast Journal.*

An Astounding Story. Mrs. Emma Stilwell who lives in Waterford, Ohio, and who is afflicted with consumption and on her death-bed, has made a remarkable confession. In it she claims to have assisted in the murder of her husband and of her child; that she has three times attempted to take the life of her second husband, and that she assisted in killing a stranger who once stopped with the family. In substance, her confession is as follows: Her maiden name was Emma Hoard; she was born at Niles, Mich., and at 15 years of age was married to Benjamin Swigart, of Maryville, the county seat of Nodaway County, Mo. Two children were born to them, who are still living at Maryville with her brother, Lester Hoard, and are 6 and 8 years of age. Swigart was a shoemaker, and had accumulated $1,000 in money and owned besides two houses and eight lots. He went home intoxicated frequently. In March, 1877, she claims that her mother and brother, Chester Hoard, entered into a conspiracy to get him out of the way and secure his property; that he came home drunk one night; that her brother threw him upon his face on the floor, when she struck him on the back of the head with an axe, breaking his skull. They then laid him on the bed and left the house. She took her two children and went to the house of a neighbor named Hall, where she remained all night. The next day Swigart's death became known, and three men were arrested for the crime, had a hearing before a Magistrate, and were discharged, the verdict being that Swigart met his death by accident while intoxicated. Then they kept a boarding-house, and several months after the crime the mother, brother and sister combined to kill a stranger who was temporarily stopping at the house and supposed to have money. Getting into his room they beat him to death with a hammer, but were rewarded by finding only a small sum of money. Near by was a ravine 100 feet deep, where they concealed the body, which was found nearly one year afterwards, but so badly decomposed as to be beyond identification. No arrests for the murder were ever made, and the tragedy is still a mystery.

On Jan. 20, 1878, at Rockport, Atchison County, Mo., Mrs. Swigart was married to Jay V. Stilwell, who at the time was a brakeman on the Kansas City and St. Joseph Railroad. Two children were born to them. On May 11, 1880, Mrs. Stilwell, who had taken an intense dislike to Gertie, the eldest, who was 14 months old, on account of her being sickly and puny, strangled her in the presence of her mother, after giving her a decoction of steeped peach leaves. The family were then living at Rulo, Neb. Stilwell was then running on the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad, and on coming home the unnatural mother informed him that Gertie had died a natural death. Mrs. Stilwell next confessed to having been concerned in three separate attempts to kill her husband, to secure his life insurance and about $500. She was to have been aided by her mother and brother Chester. The Stilwells removed to Ottumwa, Iowa, in March, 1881. Mrs. Hoard, who was on her way to visit her daughter, received injuries in a railroad accident from which she died at Stilwell's house about four months later. The other accomplice in the crimes, Chester Hoard, is at present living at Maryville. A letter has been received from him by Mr. Stilwell, dated Dec. 20th, in which he expresses the utmost anxiety to know if his sister was dead, and if she had told anything about him, saying he could not rest until he had heard. Mrs. Stilwell is still very weak, and could scarcely speak above a whisper when to her husband she made the confession. The husband kept the terrible secret so long as he was able, and then four of the best men of the neighborhood, including a minister and a Justice of the Peace, were called in and the terrible revelation made to them, the wife signing the statement.

Since writing the above, Mrs. Stilwell has made further confession that she murdered her mother at Ottumwa, Ia., after she had been injured in a railroad accident. She says she is guilty of other crimes which she will not divulge. When asked of what her mother died, she said "cut throat." Her brother has mysteriously disappeared. Her physician pronounces her of sound mind.

An Eloquent Passage. The following is the closing portion of Gen. Chamberlain's lecture on the "Surrender of Lee," which has been delivered in this and other States:

"But all is over now, and fast vanishing with the years. I see a new generation standing before me and around me. But though sometimes the heart will yearn for those stirring duties and those high companionships of the field, still, when I think of all the noble spirits that have passed in battle and the storm, and how those little Virginia rivers are flowing on to-night just as they did while yet those earnest young eyes were wont to gaze across their silent waters; of how many hearts are still to-night that then beat stronger than their tide, I thank God and heaven that no bugle on to-morrow's dawn shall wake us to reveille. Let us not forget, dear friends, the last martyr—the last—I should not say so; for are they not dying day by day, and hour by hour, the heroes who fought the war to the glorious end? But the great martyr, who, in the supreme moment of his victory, "with malice toward none, but charity for all," following the right as God gave him to see the right, went to join his 300.000,—that army of the unsurrendered. undischarged, who still forever keep watch and guard about us. I see them, marshalled in that pale yet glorious array on the battlement heights that forever shall keep this nation as one, and that commanding form, that homely, true face, I see, among them, and hear at times a sentiment which moves about from place to place, and whispers through the world of space in the deep night, that 'all is well.'"

Obituary Curiosities. Dobbs, sexton of Ross, dying in 1798, aged 87, is described as the only inhabitant of the place having any recollection of the person or manners of John Kyrle, the Man of Ross. There was much ringing, singing, and drinking at his interment, the ceremonies commencing at noon, "and the clock had told 3 in the morning before the tears of the tankard had dried up." No such unseemly merry-making attended the obsequies of Thomas Bond of Lichfield, "the original of Scrub in the 'Beau's Stratagem,'" or those of "Mr. Psalmanazer, well known in many ingenious performances in different parts of literature," who died in August, 1763, many years after he created a sensation by the publication of his fictitious "History of Formosa." In the Gentleman's Magazine of July, 1799, we read: "At the Bristol Hot Wells, Anthony Morris Storer, Esq., of Devonshire street, and Turley, Bucks. A man whose singular felicity it was to excel in everything he set his hand and heart to, and who deserved, in a certain degree, if any one ever did since the days of Crichton, the epithet of Admirable. He was the best dancer, the best skater of his time, and beat all his competitors at gymnastic honors. He excelled, too, as a musician and a disputant, and, very early, as a Latin poet. In short, whatever he undertook he did it con amore and as perfectly as if it were his only accomplishment. He was polite in his conversation, elegant in his manners, and amusing in a high degree, or otherwise in the extreme, as he felt himself and his company.

A Man of "Nerve." Rats will fight desperately when death is the only alternative, and he is a wise man who keeps out of reach of their teeth. The following anecdote shows how a man of "nerve" ought to act when the enemy is at very close range. A printer happened in at a hotel at Sacramento the other day just in time to join a group of men who were waiting to see a terrier kill a rat. The cage was opened and the rat most unexpectedly ran up the printer's leg inside his trousers. He did not scream or clutch, but clenched his hands, stood erect and coolly told those present to be quiet. "Now he is going up by my knee; now he is on my thigh; now he has passed up the small of my back; now he rests. Don't strike; don't seize him. Here, take a small stick, tap gently just above the rascal—gently, gently. That's it; drive him down easily—don't provoke him. Now he moves, now he turns—press gently; now he descends; there he goes around my hip; now he turns downward; here he comes by my knee; there he's out." And so he was, and the terrier forthwith monopolized him.

Potato Starch. It takes 250 bushels of potatoes to make a ton of starch, and its manufacture, which is very simple, is as follows: After being thoroughly washed and freed from dirt, the potatoes are reduced to a pulp, placed in a sieve, washed by streams of falling water, the starch being carried through the sieve into a proper receptacle, and the fibre washed away as waste. The starch is carried with the water passing through the sieve into a stirring tank in which it is washed from the finer particles of waste, and, being heavier than water, sinks to the bottom. It is then further cleansed in other tanks by washing and stirring, until the water is clear and is drawn off. The starch is then removed to a kiln, where it is dried and rendered fit for market.

Wit, Humor, and Pleasantries.

A gentleman was talking to the owner of a ferocious bull dog, and asked him the question, "Do you think your dog could become fond of a stranger?" "Yes," replied the dog fancier, "if he was raw, but he wouldn't if the stranger was cooked."

An Iowa juror stated in open court that a man had sought to bribe him with half a dollar and the judge gave him credit for his great firmness in holding out against temptation. There is no telling what might have happened had seventy-five cents been offered.

"Ma, don't you remember that one day, a few years ago, you swooned?" "Yes, my dear, I have a faint recollection of it."

Life is like a pack of cards. Childhood's best cards are hearts; youth is won by diamonds; middle age is conquered with a club, while old age is raked in by a spade.

Business was dull, but salaries and rent
Went on till cash and credit both were spent;
The silly merchant hoped his luck would turn,
Until the sheriff closed the whole concern.
Now at a pittance which his soul despises,
He works for one who always advertises.

After the clergyman had united a happy pair not long ago, an awful silence ensued, which was broken by an impatient youth exclaiming, "Don't be so unspeakably happy!"

A new book is entitled "How to Wash a Baby." It omits the usual precaution peculiar to recipes, that is, "First catch your Baby."

A ragged little urchin came to a lady's door asking for old clothes. She brought him a vest and a pair of trowsers, which she thought would be a comfortable fit. The young scrapegrace took the garments and examined each; then, with a disconsolate look, said: "There ain't no watch-pocket!"

Retired West End Orator (to neighbor)—"Did ye notice that Ward Beecher has given up the doctrine o' original sin?" Neighbor—"Am surprised at ye talking aboot original sin. A' the men I ken hinna enough originality hae original sin. There's is a' copied!"

A great deal has been said about sleepy congregations, but we never saw one that was not wide awake enough to hear the "Amen" at the end of the sermon.

Young Folks' Column.

For the Young Folks' Column.

Boyhood's Dream.

BY EDITH J. ABEY.

I see the white sails of the fisher's boat
On the sunlit waves of the bay afloat.
Now she is off, she cannot stay,
Over the water and away.
She cuts the waves like an arrow keen,
The waves of glittering gold and green,
Oh, it is jolly this beautiful day
To ride over the water and away.

How proudly she spreads her great white wings,
As off from the shore she grandly swings.
Hurrah! we are off in the glittering spray,
Over the water and away.
I've wandered oft', when a happy child,
When my visions were gay and fancy wild,
To watch the proud ships with their streamers gay,
Float over the water and away.

And, Oh! I've thought as I watched their flight
'Till their waving pinions passed from sight,
Of the beautiful sunlit land that lay
Over the water and away.
And I thought when a man I'd grown,
I'd build me a boat that was all my own,
And I'd sail some bright and beautiful day
Over the water and away,

To a land where they'd give me glittering wings,
A pure white robe and such beautiful things.
Mamma, too, was in the land that lay
Over the water and away.
Where the sun always shines, for there is no night,
And the streets are of silver pure and white,
And rivers of gold in the land that lay
Over the water and away.

Alas! for the hope that in childhood gleams,
I have seen the bright land of my boyish dreams,
Where the great ships went when they left the bay
Over the water and away.
And what in that wonderful land did I find?
The same dull care I had left behind;
And trouble and sorrow in the land that lay
Over the water and away.

And must I give up the strange, sweet joy
I felt, when an innocent dreaming boy
I thought of the land it seemed to me lay
Over the water and away?
Never! through trial, temptation and woe
I will cling to that beautiful dream, for I know
There is just such a land, though its glories lay
O'er the river of Death through the Living Way.

What a Daisy Can Do.

"I cannot do much," said a little star,
"To make this dark world bright;
My silvery beams cannot struggle far
Through the folding gloom of night,
But I am a part of God's great plan,
So I'll cheerfully do the best that I can."

Out on a meadow, where the sun shone all day long, where the buttercup and the dandelion grew, and where the south wind loved to linger, a little daisy struggled up into the sunshine—the first daisy of the season.

What a glorious world it was, to be sure! Each day she watched the clouds as they floated over the deep blue sky, and smiled at the sun as he came with his beautiful golden fingers through the long grass to help her to grow faster—as happy a little daisy as you could wish to see.

Some days troops of rosy-cheeked children would come tripping through the meadow, picking the dandelions and buttercups as they went; but as yet the daisy was so little that they did not see her.

One day a lark when tired with his long flight, perched on the bough of an old apple tree near by, and sang a song so sweet and sad that the daisy was troubled. What was it about? She wondered if the other flowers understood; but they did not look as if they cared.

"Lark," said she at length, very timidly, "will you tell me the story that you are singing about?"

The lark stopped to listen; the daisy had such a low, timid voice that it was hard for even him to hear.

"Oh, yes," he said. "I will tell you the story; but it is a sad one and yet it has a happy ending."

"Tell it me, please. You know here in this meadow I hear of nothing except what the birds and winds tell me."

"Well," commenced the lark, "I took a long flight this morning through the cloud mountains. But at length my wings were so tired that I came down to rest on the window-sill of a large house on the hill.

"The window was open, and the sun shone into a room, which was full of little children, not happy, rosy children like those you see here, but white and sick, and many of them lying on little beds."

"Like flower beds?" asked the daisy, as that was the only kind she knew about.

"Not at all," answered the lark, scornfully; "children's beds."

"Ah," said the daisy, humbly, not liking to ask any more questions.

"Right by the window in the sun," went on the bird, "there lay a little boy as white—oh, as white as your petals, and his eyes, which were large and dark, were full of tears."

"'This sun and air will make your pain better, Bennie,' a lady was saying to him as she stood beside the bed; but he only shook his head.

"Suddenly it came to me: I will sing to him, and that will make him happier. So I thought of one of the sweetest songs I knew, and sang with all my might. Then you should have seen his face change, little daisy. The tears left his eyes, and he smiled with delight, while some of the other children clapped their hands. Then I flew away, for I had done all I could."

"Oh," sighed the daisy, "how I wish I could do something for somebody; but I cannot move away from this meadow. The sun and the wind love me, and the rain-drops kiss me often, but I do nothing for them."

"Oh, yes," said the lark consolingly," you grow for them, and you are happy in yourself;" and then he flew away singing. The sun shone just the same, and white feathery clouds drifted over the sky, but the daisy hung her head, and felt sorry and dissatisfied for the first time in her sunny life.

In the slow, hazy afternoon, when the shadows lay slanting over the meadow, a troop of children came laughing and chattering by, picking the flowers as they went.

"Oh," exclaimed a dear little girl with bright blue eyes; "I see a daisy—the first one we have found to-day;" and stooping down, she pulled the flower from its warm home in the grass, and carried it away with a bunch of buttercups.

"I am going somewhere now," thought the flower, "like the birds and the wind; I wonder where?" She tried to talk to the buttercups; but they only looked another way, and did not answer, it was evident that they felt bad about being taken away from their home in the meadow; but the daisy was so much taken up with going somewhere, that she did not mind.

The children with the flowers went skipping through sweet-scented country lanes then down a village street, and afterwards, with busy, tireless feet, climbed a great hill on which stood a house with "Nursery and Child's Hospital," over the door.

"These flowers," said the blue-eyed girl to the white-capped nurse that opened the door, "are for the sick children; will you take them please?" And leaving them in her hands, they ran away through the warm, sweet afternoon, with their faces as bright as the flowers they left behind.

Meanwhile the daisy watched and wondered.

"Surely," she thought, as she found herself in a large high room, with little pale, sick children's faces all around her, "this must be the place that the lark told me about; and, yes, that must be Bennie."

A tiny boy, with large, dark eyes, lay over by the window, his face white and drawn with pain.

"Bennie, dear," said the nurse, coming up to him, "what flower would you like?"

"A daisy, please," he said holding out his thin hand eagerly.

"There is only one," said the nurse, as she laid the little flower down on the pillow beside him, and passed on to the other children.

"Dear daisy," whispered Benny, pressing the flower against his cheek, "I love you."

The daisy opened her white leaves tremulously, and her little yellow heart beat with joy. She also was making some one happy after all. But what was this strange stifling feeling that oppressed her? In her sunny home in the meadow she had never felt that way. But dear, me! She must look her best for Bennie; so she held up her little head as bravely as she could.

"I cannot sing for you," the flower said to him, thinking of the lark; "but I can talk to you, and though perhaps you cannot hear my voice, as it is so small and weak, it will comfort you."

And then she told him about the green fields, the sunshine, and the stories the birds had told her; and as Bennie watched the flower, and the happy visions of the fields and clouds floated through his mind, he forgot about his pain. When the sun sank to rest among the mountains in the west he lay fast asleep for the first time in many days, with the daisy clasped fast in his hand.

"Thank God!" whispered the good doctor that night as he bent over the child's restful slumber. "This sleep was all that he needed. I think he will take a start now and get well."

But the tired flower lay quite still on the pillow, with her drooping leaves folded around her yellow heart. She had told her story. She had done the best that she knew how to do; and now, in Bennie's dreams, he and the daisy were wandering through sunny fields together.

"He will get well," said the doctor, as he saw a peaceful smile flit across the child's face.

But no one knew that it was the daisy's work.

Vegetine!

Purifies the Blood Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of **Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach,** and all diseases that arise from impure blood. **Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints** can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For **Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm,** VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For **Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa,** arising from internal ulceration and uterine diseases and **General Debility,** VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For **Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System,** no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the public.

VEGETINE. The great success of the VEGETINE as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

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Voluntary Tributes of Gratitude for Benefits Received.

Dear Sir,—Please allow me the privilege of giving my testimony regarding the wonderful curative properties of your invaluable medicine, Hunt's Remedy. During the past six or seven years I have been a great sufferer from Kidney disease, and during a great part of the time my sufferings have been so intense as to be indescribable. Only those who have suffered by this dread disease know of the awful backache, and pains of all kinds, accompanied by great weakness and nervous prostration, loss of force and ambition which invariably attend it. I had all these troubles intensified, and was in such a bad condition that I could not get up out of my chair except by putting my hands on my knees, and almost rolling out before I could straighten up. I tried the best doctors, and many kinds of medicine, but all failed to help me, and I experimented so long endeavoring to get cured that last spring I was in very poor shape, and in seeking for relief my attention was directed by a friend to the remarkable cures of Kidney diseases, etc., which were being accomplished by Hunt's Remedy. I was induced to try it, and began to take it, and very soon "limbered up" as it were; my severe backache, and the intense pains I had suffered so long speedily disappeared, notwithstanding I had been bothered with this complaint so many years.

When I began to take Hunt's Remedy I was considerably run down in my general health, and suffered also from loss of appetite. Ever since I have been taking the Remedy, however, my improvement has been most marked; my former complaints, aches, pains, etc., have disappeared, and I now feel like my former self, hale, hearty, and sound in health. I shall always keep Hunt's Remedy with me, and would most earnestly recommend all those who are sufferers from Kidney or Liver diseases, or diseases of the Bladder or Urinary Organs to use Hunt's Remedy, and take no other.

Yours very truly,
HENRY H. SHELDON.
No. 280 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

"In the lexicon of youth, etc., there is no such word as *Fail*." That "lexicon" is now found in the laboratory of Hunt's Remedy. It knows no such word as—*Fail*.

Winding Up the Clock,

When the Weary Wheels Were Almost Still, A Lucky Accident Reveals the Lost Key.

"How long did you say you had it?"

"Twenty-five years."

"What! a bad cough, with occasional attacks of hemorrhage, for twenty-five years? Why, man, it's a mercy that there's a dozen pounds left of you."

Abraham Orner, of Highspire, Dauphin County, Pa., stuck to his statement, and when the exclamations of wonder ceased, he added:

"Exactly. You're right. It is a mercy. But the greatest mercy of all is that, before I actually coughed myself out of existence, I got hold of Parker's Ginger Tonic, and a few bottles of it cured me."

"*Cured* you? Relieved you, you mean?"

"I mean what I say; it cured me," said Mr. Orner, simply. "I feel like another man."

Please take especial notice; Parker's Ginger Tonic is *not a mere essence* of ginger; not a mere stomachic. The ordinary preparations of ginger are beneficial for transient aches, but at that point their value *ends*. Parker's Ginger Tonic covers a far wider and totally different field. It attacks and dissipates radical and chronic diseases of the Lungs, Kidneys, Liver and Nerves. It is also delicious to the palate as it is prompt and effective in operation. Ginger is only *one among many* powerful curatives which the Tonic holds in combination. Test its virtue for that cough of yours, or for any of the ills which requires an invigorant for the whole system.

And, above all, do not permit yourself to be misled. Parker's Ginger Tonic *stands alone*. Nothing else is "just the same," or "just as good." Prices 50 cents and $1. Economy in buying the larger size. Hiscox & Co., New York.

Oh, My Back!

That's a common expression and has a world of meaning. How much suffering is summed up in it.

The singular thing about it is, that pain in the back is occasioned by so many things. May be caused by kidney disease, liver complaint, consumption, cold, rheumatism, dyspepsia, overwork, nervous debility, &c.

Whatever the cause, don't neglect it. Something is wrong and needs prompt attention. No medicine has yet been discovered that will so quickly and surely cure such diseases as Brown's Iron Bitters, and it does this by commencing at the foundation, and making the blood pure and rich.

Logansport, Ind. Dec. 1, 1880.

For a long time I have been a sufferer from stomach and kidney disease. My appetite was very poor and the very small amount I did eat disagreed with me. I was annoyed very much from non-retention of urine. I tried many remedies with no success, until I used Brown's Iron Bitters. Since I used that my stomach does not bother me any. My appetite is simply immense. My kidney trouble is no more, and my general health is such, that I feel like a new man. After the use of Brown's Iron Bitters for one month, I have gained twenty pounds in weight. O. B. Sargent.

Leading physicians and clergymen use and recommend Brown's Iron Bitters. It has cured others suffering as you are, and it will cure you.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
—LIVER—
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
41- SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

THE PUREST AND BEST

Remedy Ever Made.—It is Compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake, and Dandelion.

The oldest, best, most renowned and valuable medicine in the world, and in addition it contains all the best and most effective curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest liver regulator, blood purifier, and life and health restoring agent on earth.

It gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To clergymen, lawyers, literary men, ladies, and all whom sedentary employments cause irregularities of the Blood, Stomach, Bowels, or Kidneys, or who require an appetizer, tonic, and mild stimulant, it is invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without being intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, or what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing, at a moderate cost. Ask your druggist, or physician. Do not suffer yourself, or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters

If you have lameness in the loins, with frequent pains and aches; numbness of the thigh; scanty, painful and frequent discharge of urine, filled with pus, and which will turn red by standing; a voracious appetite and unquenchable thirst; harsh and dry skin; clammy tongue, often darkly furred; swollen and inflamed gums; dropsical swelling of the limbs; frequent attacks of hiccough; inability to void the urine, and great fatigue in attempting it—you are suffering from some form of Kidney or urinary Complaint, such as Bright's Disease of the kidneys, stone or inflammation of the bladder, gravel and renal calculi, diabetes, stranguary stricture and retention of the urine, and Hop Bitters is the only remedy that will permanently cure you.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the purest and best medicine ever made, and no person or family should be without it.

Don't risk any of the highly lauded stuff, with testimonials of great cures, but ask your neighbor, druggist, pastor or physicians what Hop Bitters has and can do for you and test it. 4t7

PEARL'S WHITE GLYCERINE

75¢ Per Bottle.

BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION.

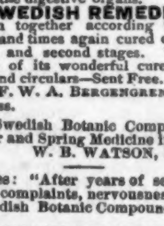
What it is: A pearly white semi-transparent and elastic fluid, having a remarkable affinity for the skin. The only article yet known to Chemistry that will penetrate the skin **without injury, decolorize all spots,** and effectually remove the various faults of the complexion.

What it does: It eradicates all **Spots, Freckles, Tan Moth-patches, Black Worms, Impurities and discolorations** of every kind, either within or upon the skin. It renders the skin **pure, clear, healthful and brilliant,** creating a complexion which is neither artificial nor temporary, but *at once* **beautiful and permanent in its beauty.**

It cures (*almost instantly*) **Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Chapped, Rough, or Chafed Skin.** In fact its results upon all diseases of the skin are wonderful. *It never fails.*

USE ALSO PEARL'S WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP. It makes the skin so soft and white.
PEARL'S WHITE GLYCERINE CO.
New Haven Ct.
Ask your druggist for it.
34447

SWEDISH REMEDIES!



Swedish Botanic Compound. An Alterative Tonic & Blood Purifier. It purifies the blood strengthens the system and acts like a charm on the digestive organs.

Swedish Lung Balsam. Cures all diseases of the Lungs.

Swedish Pepsin Pills. Cures Constipation.

SWEDISH REMEDIES

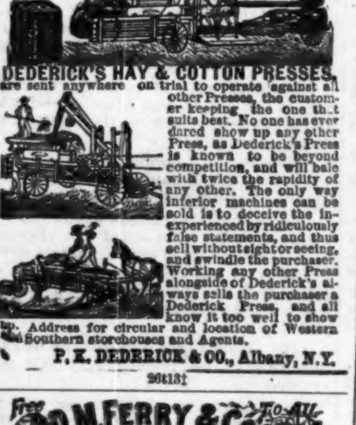
When taken together according to directions, have times and times again cured CONSUMPTION in the first and second stages. Thousands of testimonials of its wonderful cures. Write for pamphlets and circulars—Sent Free.

F. W. A. Bergengren, M. D., Lynn, Mass. Proprietor.

I consider Swedish Botanic Compound the best Blood Purifier and Spring Medicine in use.
W. B. WATSON, Lynn, Mass.

A lady writes: "After years of severe suffering from female complaints, nervousness and dyspepsia, your Swedish Botanic Compound has entirely cured me."

SWEDISH REMEDIES
1y47 For sale by all Druggists.



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P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N.Y.
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Free to All. D. M. FERRY & CO'S ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE AND PRICED SEED ANNUAL FOR 1883.

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 175 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it!
D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH.
13-6

WE WANT 1000 more BOOK AGENTS For Gen. DODGE'S & Gen. SHERMAN'S Bran New Book
THIRTY-THREE YEARS AMONG OUR WILD INDIANS.
Introduction by *Gen. Sherman.* Superb Illustrations. This great work was subscribed for by Pres't Arthur, Gen. Grant, and *hundreds of eminent men,* and is indorsed as the most Valuable and Thrilling book *ever written.* It Sells *like wildfire,* and is the grandest chance to coin money ever offered to Agents. Send for Circulars. *Extra Terms.* Specimen Plate, etc., *all free.* to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.
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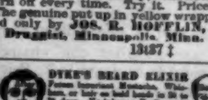
HEEBNER'S Improved DRAG SAW Machine!
For sawing logs of any size into firewood. Attached to our Level Tread Power it will saw more wood than can be done by any other machine in use, and with less labor. Send for illustrated catalogues.
HEEBNER & SONS,
1tf LANSDALE, PA.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.
26t50

Obtunder And Medicated Cotton
Instant Relief for Toothache.
A few applications of Medicated Cotton, wet in Obtunder, placed in an aching tooth, will deaden the nerve and give permanent relief. Obtunder, Medicated Cotton and Instrument, all complete, for 25 cts. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines, and by the Manufacturer,
O. P. MACALASTER, D. D. S., Lynn, Mass.
26t45‡

Sawing Made Easy.



The New Improved MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW

Is the *cheapest and best.* A boy sixteen years old can saw logs *fast and easy.* *Sent on test trial.* Send postal for Illustrated Catalogue containing testimonials and full particulars. AGENTS WANTED. Monarch Lightning Saw Co., 163 Randolph St., Chicago.
8t5eow

CORNS Cured without Pain or Soreness if you will only use **BUNIONS**
HOFFLIN'S LIEBIG'S CORN CURE
As directed. It dries instantly, soils nothing, and takes Mr. Corn off every time. Try it. Price 25c: by mail, 30c. The genuine put up in yellow wrappers and manufactured only by JOS. R. HOFFLIN, Wholesale & Retail Druggist, Minneapolis, Minn.
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DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR
A. L. SMITH & CO., Sole Ag'ts, Palatine, Ill.
18t45‡

CARDS New Styles: *Gold Beveled Edge and Chromo Visiting Cards, finest quality, largest variety and lowest prices, 50 chromos with name, 10c., a present with each order.* Clinton Bros. & Co., Clintonville, Conn.
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Manhood Restored.

A victim of early imprudence, causing Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N.Y.
26t51

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, Including Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PROLAPSUS UTERI, &c.

☞Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

☞For all Weaknesses of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the Kidneys it is the *Greatest Remedy in the World.*

☞**KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.**

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound.

☞Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. *Mention this Paper.*

☞Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents.

☞Sold by all Druggists.☜ (3)

SHARP PAINS Crick, Sprains, Wrenches, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pleurisy Pains, Stitch in the Side, Slow Circulation of the Blood, Heart Diseases, Sore Muscles, Pain in the Chest, and all pains and aches either local or deep-seated are instantly relieved and speedily cured by the well-known *Hop Plaster,* compounded, as it is, of the medicinal virtues of fresh Hops, Gums, Balsams and Extracts. It is indeed *the best* pain-killing, stimulating, soothing and strengthening Plaster ever made. Ask for the *Hop Plaster* at any drug store. Price 25 cents or five for $1. Hop Plaster Co., Proprietors, CARTER, HARRIS & HAWLEY, Gen'l Ag'ts, Boston, Mass. **HOP PLASTER** (5)

1y9

TRY
Bishop Soule's Liniment.
It has PERFECTLY CURED
Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sciatica.
After physians had pronounced the cases hopeless. Test it. Sold by all Druggists. F. W. Ryder & Son Prop'rs, Boston, Mass. Send for a circular 13t3

Queen of the South PORTABLE FARM MILLS
For Stock Feed or Meal for Family use.
10,000 IN USE.
Write for Pamphlet.
Simpson & Gault M'f'g Co.
Successors to STRAUB MILL CO.
CINCINNATI, O.
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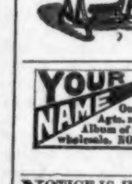

THIS N. Y. SINGER $20
With $8 set of Attachments FREE. Warranted perfect. Light running, quiet, handsome and durable. Sent on test trial-plan when desired. HAPPY HOME ORGANS! 4 sets Reeds, 13 stops, Mechanical Sub Bass, octave coupler, 3 knee swells, with $5 stool and $2 book, ONLY $75. Also sent on test trial-plan if desired. *Elegant case, magnificent tone, durable inside and out.* Circular, with testimonials, free. Ask G. PAYNE & CO. 47 Third Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
13t3

YOUR NAME In this style type *Minnie B. Rose* On 50 elegant new ChromoCards 10c. 14 pks. $1 Agts. make 50 per cent. Please send 20c for Agent's Album of samples, Premium List &c. Blank cards at wholesale. NORTHFORD CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.
1y23

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix with will annexed, on the estate of Mary P. Stedman, late of Sidney, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
Dec. 28, 1882. 7* SARAH T. BAILEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel L. Jones, late of Belgrade, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
Dec. 28, 1882. 7* B. F. JONES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of Mathew B. Stevens, late of China, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
Dec. 28, 1882. 7* EDWARD K. FULLER.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.... *In Probate Court at Augusta, on the 28th day of December, by adjournment from the fourth Monday of Dec., 1882.*
JOHN S. RYAN, Administrator de bonis non on the estate of Ann B. Ratter, late of Gardiner, in said county deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:
Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*
Attest: Howard Owen, *Register.* 7*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.... *In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the 28th day of December, 1882, by adjournment from the fourth Monday of Dec., 1882.*
Thomas S. and H. W. Golder, Executors of the last will and testament of David Golder, late of Belgrade, in said county, deceased, having presented their first account as Executors of said will for allowance:
Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. Emery O. Bean, *Judge.*
Attest: Howard Owen, *Register.* 7*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.... *In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the 28th day of December, 1882, by adjournment from the fourth Monday of December, 1882.*
A Certain Instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of Isaac A. Strout, late of Monmouth, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:
Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.
Emery O. Bean, *Judge.*
Attest: Howard Owen, *Register.* 7*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.... *In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the 28th day of December, 1882, by adjournment from the fourth Monday of December, 1882.*
William H. Smith, Administrator on the estate of Mary Jack, late of Litchfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of said estate for allowance:
Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. Emery O. Bean, *Judge.*
Attest: Howard Owen, *Register.* 7*

The Maine Farmer,
Published every Thursday Morning, by
BADGER & MANLEY,
Office Water St., Opp. Granite Hall.

TERMS—$2 Per Annum, in Advance,
Free of Postage.
If Not Paid Within Three Months, $2.50 Will Be Charged.

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For one inch space, $2.50 for three insertions, and seventy-two cents for each subsequent insertion.
Special Notices, $1.50 per inch for each insertion
All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

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